

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

FIVE CENTS

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1921

VOL. XIII, NO. 189

## PLANS ARE LAID TO RUSH TARIFF BILL THROUGH HOUSE

More Amendments Expected Now Than Had Been Anticipated—Lumber, Dyes, Oil and Hides to Be Debated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Joseph W. Fordney (R.), Representative from Michigan, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, stepped forward yesterday to champion the Republican tariff bill which bears his name and which happens to be the target for many attacks from leaders inside and outside the party.

At the same time plans are being set in motion whereby the tariff bill, which undoubtedly will meet with a rough voyage, may be put through the House before the end of the month.

As an indication of the committee's determination to keep most of the tariff paragraphs intact, only a few schedules are to be left open to amendment by members on the floor of the House. The remainder will be subject to amendments offered only by members of the Ways and Means Committee. Those schedules upon which there will be a free-for-all fight on the floor include such items as lumber, oil, dyes, chemicals and hides.

### Amendments Expected

It is conceded now that the tariff bill will be amended in more particular than the Ways and Means Committee at first believed. Other conferees of Republican and Democratic members will bring to light objections to various sections. Representatives from the oil districts, for instance, will endeavor to obtain a higher rate on crude oil and fuel oil than now is incorporated in the bill, though many are satisfied that the committee took off the free list at the last minute.

Incidentally, Mr. Fordney let it be known for the first time that the Ways and Means Committee had at all times favored free lumber and had not changed its position, as reported in the press. This does not mean that the committee was unanimous in its decision.

Mr. Fordney's statement of the bill's prospects is significant. He declared that, in view of the rapidly increasing foreign trade with Germany.

The German ex-soldier is finding employment in his native land on the increase. Mr. Fordney remarked significantly, "while the American soldier is encountering more difficulty, as the days go by, in securing employment."

### Drop in Employment

Labor Department figures, based on reports from 80 factories, he said, showed that the number of employees decreased from 724,663 in May, 1920, to 640,971 in May, 1921. The payroll at the same time declined from \$31,967,162 in May, 1920, to \$18,810,627 in May, 1921. These figures, taken from representative institutions accurately reflect the trend of business and employment in general, he declared.

"I also have before me a communication from Brazil stating that imports into Brazil from Germany have increased some 3000 per cent in 1920 over 1919," said Mr. Fordney. "I also have a press dispatch dated Berlin, June 28, the heading of which is 'Less Unemployment in Germany.' The dispatch states that the number of persons supported by the government fell off 40,000 during the month of May.

### Protection as Aim

"Under existing rates many products from Germany, Japan, and other countries are coming upon the American market at far less than the American cost of production. The displacement of American labor is the inevitable result. The purpose of the new bill is to enable American industries to meet the severe competition to which they are now subjected.

"If time would permit, a long list of industries, now seriously affected by the importation of articles at prices with which they compete and maintain the American standard of wages, could be cited. Cullery, glassware, many kinds of textiles, and other commodities of foreign production are displacing similar domestic articles which can and should be made in the United States by American labor, and which we trust will be when the new bill becomes a law.

"The rates prescribed in the new tariff bill will stimulate American industries and cause a revival of business in general. I make this statement in all confidence and hope sincerely the bill may be speedily enacted."

### MANDATE FOR ITALIAN CABINET

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
ROME, Italy (Friday)—The King has instructed Enrico De Nicola, president of the Chamber of Deputies, with the task of forming a ministry.

## COUNTER ATTACK BY GREEKS COMMENCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless  
PARIS, France (Thursday)—News is received that the Greek counter-attack has begun. The Turks, who began the combat, have, it is stated, obtained some initial advantages. These first conflicts appear to have been localized on three points, Ismid, Brusa, and Ushak, where a Greek division sustained a serious reverse. It is claimed that the Ismid operations permit the Turks to occupy the railway which goes to Scutari, and that the route to Constantinople is opened. The allied contingents at Constantinople are alleged to be insufficient. However, the counter attacks of the Greeks, now reported, may change the whole situation.

## PEACE LOOKED FOR IN COAL INDUSTRY

Not Only Are British Miners to Resume Work Without Delay, But They Agree Not to Strike for at Least One Year

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Friday)—Peace in the mining industry is now assured for at least one year. A vote not exceeding £10,000,000 in aid of miners' wages was agreed to in the House of Commons this afternoon without discussion, so that the conditional nature of the settlement has now been removed. Not only that, but the executive of the Miners' Federation announced today that after receiving reports from various districts on the question of the acceptance or otherwise of the terms of the settlement of the dispute provisionally agreed upon by the executive and representatives of the owners and the government, these reports showed an overwhelming vote in favor of accepting the terms.

Frank Hodges, secretary of the Miners' Federation, has dispatched the following telegram to the districts: "Overwhelming vote in favor of resumption of work. Workmen to return without delay. It is expected that a new era of prosperity will now reign in the British coal fields, for as Mr. Lloyd George said when he announced the terms of the provisional settlement on Tuesday evening in the House of Commons, when the workmen saw the benefit that they themselves would derive from the profitable resumption of work."

With the Premier, the whole country hopes that this may create new relations between Capital and Labor, not merely in the coal industry but in all industries.

## FOREIGN POLICY OF FRANCE REVIEWED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless  
PARIS, France (Thursday)—Important resolutions concerning the foreign policy of France have been passed by the Foreign Commission of the Chamber of Deputies. Under the presidency of George Leygues, the members express the hope that no military or economic sanctions taken in March and April against Germany will be abandoned before the obligations are fulfilled.

For Upper Silesia the only settlement which would meet with approval is one which observes the result of the plebiscite, commune by commune, while taking into account the economic and geographical situation of the districts, that is to say which does not make concessions to the British contentions.

In the Near East France should not, after the refusal of mediation, lend aid, direct or indirect, to Greece. The further attention of the government is called to the hostility of Emir Abdulla, whose establishment in Transjordan, as is desired by England, may create difficulties. The commission demands the publication of the reports of the secret sessions of the Chamber at once.

It is obvious that these resolutions are intended to embarrass the government. They form a kind of ultimatum. Mr. Leygues, in reply to protests, declared that the commission had the right before the vacation to give directions to the government. His own attitude when he was Premier and refused to take such instructions was recalled. Mr. Leygues preferred to fall rather than to have his hands bound. In spite of the antagonism of some members of the commission, the resolutions were voted. While the newspapers, politicians in general, and the government in particular, could hardly oppose such a program it is felt that nevertheless these instructions are given in a cominatory tone and with somewhat malevolent designs against the cabinet.

### CHIEF JUSTICE COMMISSIONED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The commission of former President Taft as Chief Justice of the United States was signed yesterday by Attorney-General Daugherty in the presence of Senator Willis of Ohio, and later was forwarded to the White House for signature by President Harding.

## GERMANY PROTESTS AGAINST PENALTIES

Rhineland "Sanctions" Imposed to Insure Reparations May Cause Fall of Dr. Wirth's Cabinet if Not Discontinued

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless  
BERLIN, Germany (Friday)—The first speech of the new German Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Friedrich Rosen, made yesterday in the Reichstag on the question of the removal of the so-called "sanctions," meets with general approval. The debate constituted, in effect, a solemn protest by the German Government and Parliament alike, against the continued maintenance of the penalties which were put into operation to extract Germany's promise to make reparations, and should now, it is urged, from motives of policy and of justice alike, be removed. It is quite clear that unless a change of policy is effected by the entente toward the new German Government, of which the best indication would be the removal of the penalties mentioned, Dr. Wirth's Cabinet must fall before the united attack now being leveled against it by the Right and Left parties.

Dr. Rosen's speech was in moderate language yet it was firm in tone. The most important passage in the speech was the following: "After accepting the ultimatum of the Allies, thereby giving proof to the world of her readiness and determination to make the reparations demanded by them, Germany maintains that the continued infliction of penalties in the Rhineland have absolutely no justification." The Minister added that whereas the French Government, to his surprise and regret, insisted that the penalties should still remain in force, the British Government did not share that view, but was prepared to discuss the question. Other speakers in the debate accused the entente powers more bluntly of serious breach of faith against the new government.

The Foreign Commission of the French Chamber of Deputies has passed important resolutions concerning French foreign policy. In one of these the opinion is expressed that the only settlement for Upper Silesia is that which observes the result of the plebiscite. According to the press, the resolutions have a cominatory tone, and are malevolently aimed at the cabinet.

By a coincidence the German Asiatic Bank has opened its doors in China at the time when the French Banque Industrielle de Chine closes. It was hoped, however, to save the latter from disaster, but nothing can be done. China is believed to have held a third of the capital stock.

## FRANCO-CHINESE BANK TO CLOSE

French Industrial Bank in Peking Forced to Discontinue Just as German Bank Is Opened

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Peking by wireless  
PEKING, China (Thursday)—At the moment when the German financial establishment, the Deutsche Asiatische Bank, opens its doors in China, the French Banque Industrielle de Chine, by a regrettable coincidence, closes its doors. It has been known for some time that this large concern, which should have helped to increase French influence in the Far East, has been in difficulties, but it was hoped with the aid of the government and of French banking institutions to save it from disaster. Unfortunately, after a consultation with Paul Doumer, Minister of Finance, and Louis Loucheur, regarded as the greatest financial expert in France, it has been decided that nothing can be done.

The bank was constituted in 1913 and had large interests in Eastern markets. The Chinese Government is believed to have held a third of the capital. Its present position is due to the fall of the prices of articles such as rice and silk, in which it had engaged some of its resources. It was thought possible that the Banque de France might discount the Chinese bonds held by the bank. The Paris bankers apparently refused the guarantee, and the government felt unable to intervene.

The lack of solidarity between the large financial establishments is deeply regretted, for it is felt that repercussions of such a fall must be unpleasant.

There is bitter complaint in the afternoon journals. The credit of China is held to be good, and there is no reason why the other banks should not have come to the rescue. At the same time there are charges of irregularity in the conduct of the Société Centrale des Banques de Province with which Mr. Charlesmont, until this week reporter to the Budget Commission, which post he has just resigned, had some connection. It is believed, however, that in this case there will be a satisfactory solution.

## GENERAL PERSHING TAKES NEW POST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Gen. John J. Pershing, who yesterday succeeded Maj.-Gen. Peyton C. March as Chief of Staff, has, as Commander of the General Staff, a position recently created by the War Department, more authority than Major-General March or any other army officer has had in peace time. He is, in fact, the executive officer of the War Department. The Secretary of War is distinctly a business man, and is concerned himself chiefly with the business administration of his department, which at present means chiefly taking stock of what has been left over from the war in materiel, personnel and property of various kinds, trying to eliminate waste and to put that branch of the government on a business basis.

Efforts will be made by dry leaders in the Senate to hasten the passage of the Volstead anti-beer bill, recently passed by the House. Efforts are being made to reduce the amounts of alcohol now being used in patent medicines.

## NEWS SUMMARY

In an interview members of the Northern Ireland Parliament were frankly skeptical as to any good coming of Mr. Lloyd George's invitation to Sir James Craig and Mr. de Valera to confer in London. The invitation is thought ill-timed and unlikely to lead to any good result. They feel that events should have been allowed to take their course. Mr. de Valera's reply has confirmed the worst anticipation of Ulster. He has raised in acute form the question of Ulster's right to autonomy, and is not prepared to acknowledge the existence of its Parliament. Informal conversations took place at Dublin between Mr. de Valera and Arthur Griffith and John MacNeill, who were released from Mountjoy Prison.

The speech of the new German Foreign Minister in the Reichstag on the question of the removal of the sanctions against Germany with general approval. Dr. Rosen maintains that the continued infliction of penalties in the Rhineland has absolutely no justification now. Other speakers accused the entente of a serious breach of faith with the new German Government.

According to Paris, the Greek counter-attack has begun against the Turks in their alleged march on Constantinople. The first conflicts appear to have been localized on Ismid, Brusa and Ushak, where the Greek divisions sustained reverses. The Greek counter-attack, however, may change the situation.

The Foreign Commission of the French Chamber of Deputies has passed important resolutions concerning French foreign policy. In one of these the opinion is expressed that the only settlement for Upper Silesia is that which observes the result of the plebiscite. According to the press, the resolutions have a cominatory tone, and are malevolently aimed at the cabinet.

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Peace in the mining industry in Britain is now assured for at least one year. A vote not exceeding £10,000,000 in aid of the miners' wages was agreed to in the House of Commons without discussion, so that the conditional nature of the settlement was removed.

Arthur Dacey, well known authority on the Far East, in an interview with The Christian Science Monitor's representative, declared that the Anglo-Japanese alliance is a far greater safeguard than is generally realized, with particular reference to the various Asiatic races.

Republican leaders are laying plans to rush the Fordney tariff bill through the House of Representatives this month. There will be more amendments than had been anticipated, it now appears. Contests on the floor of the House are expected on lumber, oil, dyes, chemicals and hides.

The rules of the United States Bureau of the Budget were promulgated yesterday. They outline a policy of strict economy in the government departments. In an address to members of the bureau, President Harding said the world was watching the national experiment, and asked them to give earnest support to Director General Dawes, who, it was stated, "comes with full authority."

Gasoline at 15 cents a gallon is forecast by Representative Chandler of Oklahoma if the oil schedule of the Fordney tariff bill is enacted.

The Citizens Medical Reference Bureau has sent to every United States senator a protest against the Sheppard-Towner maternity bill, charging that its passage would mean the "building up of a gigantic medical machine" and that it aims to have "sectarian medical practice compulsory in many cases."

Waterways men in convention in New York deplore the opposition of the railroads, arguing that for the development of a country any one system of transportation will not suffice, and pointing to the need of using railroads, waterways and highways in order to achieve the fullest results.

The Trade Court of the Chicago Association of Commerce, established to arbitrate commercial and other civil disputes, has passed upon a number of cases in the two months it has been in operation, and its work has met with the approval of business men, lawyers and judges of the regular courts.

The United States Senate yesterday passed the Knox-Porter resolution declaring a state of peace with Germany and Austria. The resolution now goes to the President.

Efforts will be made by dry leaders in the Senate to hasten the passage of the Volstead anti-beer bill, recently passed by the House. Efforts are being made to reduce the amounts of alcohol now being used in patent medicines.

## BUDGET RULES ARE PROMULGATED

President Harding Tells Members of New Bureau That the World Is Watching Experiment and Asks Earnest Support

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—"The world is watching this well-resolved experiment," President Harding told the budget officers of departments and bureaus when the budget system was formally put into operation yesterday. The President went to the office of Charles G. Dawes, Director of the Budget, in whom, he took pains to state, he has "unbounded faith," to show his great interest in the success of the new departure in the effort to secure governmental economy. His remarks follow:

"Gentlemen of the Bureau of the Budget: I am very happy to come over and meet you this morning, because I feel that the success of the very great work you are undertaking lies in a more intimate touch between those who are responsible for details and those who must report to the President. I remember a very striking incident during the war period that led me to resolve that I would try to know a little more about what is going on.

### War-Time Inefficiency

"One morning after I had left my office in the Senate office building to go to the Committee on Commerce to discuss the very critical question of getting steel for fabricating ships, I had barely taken my seat in the committee when a telephone call came in from the War Department. It was the head of the Steel Industries Board. He said he had noted in the papers that the matter of obtaining steel was the question before our committee, and might he see me a moment. I saw him in the ante-room of the committee room, and he opened up his memorandum and said: 'It is published that fabricating plants cannot get any steel, and we have furnished them every pound they have asked for. Something is wrong somewhere.' I asked him, 'Have you met Mr. Hurley, chairman of the Shipping Board?' 'No, I have never met him.' 'Have you met Mr. Pike, chairman of the Emergency Fleet Corporation?' 'No, I have never met him.' There was that striking situation, the country at war, and the chairman of the Shipping Board and the chairman of the Emergency Fleet Corporation had never met the chairman of the Steel Industries Board, and the failure to get steel was due to the fact that they, the Emergency Fleet Corporation, were trying to go over the head of the chairman of the Steel Industries Board. I recite that as a recollection of war-time inefficiency.

### Country Is Calling for a Change

"It isn't possible, of course, for the President to see everyone representing the Bureau of the Budget, but he wants you to start on this great work with the knowledge that he is deeply interested that he wants you to succeed and that he has unbounded faith in your chief. He is going to have all the authority of this government back of him. There will be many heartburnings. It isn't any simple thing to bring about the severance of connections with the government. It isn't any easy thing to change the habits of a century. It isn't any easy thing to stand up against those who want to spend.

"Our country is calling for a change, and if it will add to your interest in your work, let me tell you something else. This may seem like an extravagant statement. The world is watching this well-resolved experiment."

"I am sure that you will be able to meet this challenge, and I am sure that you will be able to meet this challenge, and I am sure that you will be able to meet this challenge."

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Published daily, except Sundays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$3.00; six months, \$1.50; three months, \$1.00; one month, \$1.00. Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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ment. It is no violation of confidence to tell you that one of the distinguished diplomats in Washington at this time told me that his own country had already cabled him to keep close watch on every step of our budget enterprise and report to his country. I take it that perhaps habits and practices of extravagance in governmental expenditures are not peculiar to the United States of America, and the whole world would like to profit by our example.

"I have come this morning just to help establish the liaison and to assure you that the Executive is intensely interested in this enterprise under the command of General Dawes. I want you to give it your earnest support and know that as far as the Executive can return it I promise you the assurance of appreciation.

### Budget Rules

These rules were as follows:

"1. The budget officer for each department or independent establishment will secure from the head of each bureau thereof responsible for the obligation of appropriations, an estimate of the portion of the funds available for the fiscal year 1922, the expenditure of which is indispensable in carrying on the activities of such bureau or branch, and the resulting balance which may be saved under each appropriation; and will submit such estimates to the head of his department or establishment for approval or modification. Upon such approval or modification by the head of the department or establishment, the estimates will be returned to the budget officer thereof, who will communicate them to the Director of the Budget. The Director of the Budget will, in his discretion, confer directly with the head of the department or establishment or with the chief of the bureau or branch, with a view to a modification of the estimates, or will make recommendations in regard thereto to the President.

### "General Reserve"

"2. The estimated savings under the several appropriations will be submitted by the Director of the Budget to the President for his approval, and, upon such approval, the balances thus saved, which will be designated as a 'general reserve,' will be so carried under their respective appropriation titles on the records of the Director of the Budget and of the department or independent establishment.

"3. The amount approved by the President for expenditure under an appropriation title shall be considered as the maximum available for obligation during the fiscal year. The estimates of expenditures, once approved, will be subject to further study and revision during the course of the fiscal year and all possible additional savings therefrom will be effected. To this end the heads of bureaus and branches will maintain on their financial records additional sums reserved from obligation so that if the developments of the fiscal year permit, these amounts may be added to the general reserve."

### ARMY REDUCTION BEGINS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—As a first step toward reduction of the regular army to the 150,000 maximum provided in the army appropriation bill, Secretary Weeks yesterday authorized the discharge, by corps area and division, of all enlisted men who may apply for discharge during July, without prejudice to their rights to travel pay. Men discharged under the order will be permitted to reenlist until general recruiting is reestablished.

## ULSTER'S AUTONOMY IS CHALLENGED BY SINN FEIN LEADER

Unionists Declare Mr. de Valera's Invitation Denies by Implication Right of Northern Parliament to a Separate Existence

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
BELFAST, Ireland (Friday)—Members of the North of Ireland Parliament, in conversation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, were frankly skeptical as to any good result following Mr. Lloyd George's invitation to Sir James Craig and Eamonn de Valera to confer in London in an endeavor to find an Irish settlement. The invitation was accepted by Sir James Craig and his Cabinet, but it was accepted with considerable misgivings, the decision being dictated by an ardent wish to see peace restored to the country. The invitation they regarded as ill-timed, and unlikely to lead to any good result.

The Northern Parliament had been called into being and the ministers were busy putting their departments into working order and preparing their legislative measures for the opening of the first business session on September 20. The Southern Parliament had failed to answer the King's call to assemble. By that failure the members had once more tacitly asserted their claim to complete independence.

### Fears Confirmed

Under the circumstances, the view taken by the Ulster Government, and indeed by the whole of the Ulster people, was that events should have been allowed to take their course, and that the Northern Parliament should have been permitted to get on with its work without being subjected to outside interference and a possible attempt to whittle down the rights conferred upon it by the Home Rule Act which were emphasized and consummated at the brilliant ceremony on June 22, when King George opened the Assembly in person. Sir James Craig and his colleagues, however, decided to waive all these considerations in the hope that, after all, some way might be found at the proposed conference of improving the situation in Ireland, and in the determination that it should not lie at their door that any avenue, however unpromising, which might lead in the direction of peace, should remain unexplored.

Mr. de Valera's reply to the invitation of Mr. Lloyd George has confirmed the worst anticipations of Ulstermen. He reasserts the claim to "Ireland's essential unity," and the right of "national self-determination," thus by implication denying the right to existence of the Northern Parliament. In Mr. de Valera's letter of invitation to the Dublin conference he uses the words "the reply, which I, as spokesman for the Irish nation, shall make to Mr. Lloyd George." This indicated that he had expected Sir James Craig and the Unionist members of the Southern Parliament to regard him as their spokesman in London, whereas Sir James is the representative of a compact community who refuse to be dominated by Sinn Fein, and who, in fact, have their own independent parliament which governs as many people as are contained in New Zealand.

### Ulster Nearly Unanimous

Sir James' decision to refuse Mr. de Valera's invitation is indorsed by every section of opinion in the north of Ireland with the exception of the extreme Sinn Feiners. To have accepted it would, it is felt, have been to accept the position of the representative of a minority in the Irish "Republic," whereas Sir James was invited by Mr. Lloyd George as the Prime Minister of an autonomous province, to confer with Mr. de Valera as the representative of what it was hoped, might prove another autonomous district, provision having been made for the North and the South coming together ultimately through the Council of Ireland. Mr. de Valera has, in fact, raised in acute form the question of Ulster's right to autonomy.

That this reading of the situation was the correct one, and that the matter was one of much greater importance than any mere matter of punctilio, is, they hold, proved by Mr. de Valera's second telegram to Sir James Craig. The "implications" referred to by Mr. de Valera in this telegram are clearly what he would call "the partition" of Ireland, and unless he is prepared—as he is apparently not prepared—to accept the existence of the Northern Parliament, there can be no progress in the negotiations with the Ulster members.

Sinn Feiners Confer on Policy

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
DUBLIN, Ireland (Friday)—Informal conversations are proceeding here today between Eamonn de Valera and Arthur Griffiths and John MacNeill, who were released from Mountjoy prison yesterday. It is understood that the present situation and the future program of Sinn Fein are being discussed as a preliminary to the arrangements for Monday's conference in Dublin at Mansion House. Alderman Michael Staines and Edmund Duggan, both Sinn Fein M. P.'s, were released from Mountjoy jail last night.



## FAR EAST TREATY A VALUABLE ASSET

Anglo-Japanese Alliance Said to Give Britain a Powerful Partner in the Orient and to Constitute No Menace to America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Friday).—It is my considered opinion that the Anglo-Japanese alliance will in the near future, judging by the way things are shaping, prove a handy thing to have about the house. Without it we are, so to speak, out of touch with the Far East and with it we are secure, for we have a watchful, ever-ready, powerful partner on the spot. The mere existence of our alliance is in itself a far greater safeguard than is realized in general, and this applies in particular to the various Asiatic races. They fully realize that Japan is a going concern and will carry out with efficiency whatever she may undertake," stated Arthur D'Almeida, a well-known expert on the far east and of Japan in particular, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "Why should not the alliance be renewed?" he pointedly asked. "Whilst it is easy to find many reasons to show the advantages to be gained by its renewal, he believes that it would be a matter of some difficulty to find an argument that would hold water against its renewal. As to the attitude of the United States, a great deal of opposition that has been shown there, Mr. D'Almeida considers, has been manufactured in Berlin. America Safeguarded.

If one got below the surface of press opinion, it is doubtful if there would be found any trace of real antagonism to America in the renewal of the alliance. In the first place, war with America is a figment of some perverted imaginations from the Japanese point of view, he declared, and to the Japanese statesmen it does not come within the region of practical politics. The Japanese know perfectly well that the alliance with Britain constitutes no threat to America; on the other hand it brings within reasonable view the possibility of an arrangement with regard to the limitation of armaments which would be nowhere more heartily welcomed than in Japan.

"America is amply safeguarded within the terms of the alliance which expires this month," he continued, "and if it were considered necessary, still further restrictions or safeguards could be easily inserted, which would undoubtedly meet with the approval of the contracting parties. A great deal has been heard about the 'yellow peril,' but, believe me, the 'yellow peril' to Europe or America is not half such an active menace to us as is the 'white peril' to the people of the East.

"There are our spheres of influence, to say nothing of the territory we actually occupy in the East, and it will be easy to see which has the most to fear. To sum up, we have nothing to lose by the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance and everything to gain, not only Great Britain but also our self-governing dominions and America as well, and to my mind these factors are only too well known to those who have the peace of the world at heart."

Touching on the opposition that comes from China, Mr. D'Almeida stated that the renewal of the alliance will have the effect of steadying China, and will not only give her a guarantee of safety but will also bring home to her the vital necessity of setting her house in order so that she, also, may with some stable, honest form of government, become a power in support of the peace of the East. Both the Japanese and Chinese are too hard-headed and business-like to embark on a policy that is going to prove detrimental to one or the other merely for political gain, he said, therefore progressive Japan, in alliance with the western powers at the Chinese port, must in the end prove an incentive to China that will tend to lift her out of her present condition of disorder and chaos.

Mr. D'Almeida concluded, "Let it be clearly recognized that the alliance is an alliance that makes for peace and not for war. With it the peace of the East is assured; let us hope that a further and greater alliance in which both France and America may be co-partners will also become an accomplished fact in the near future. The peace of the world would then be permanently assured."

## RAILWAY MEN REFER CUT TO COMMITTEE

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Final decision whether the railway employees of the country shall accept or reject the wage decrease which went into effect yesterday will be referred to a committee of five representing the 16 railroad unions. Executives of the unions reached this decision yesterday and instructed the committee to receive reports from the various group meetings now in Chicago and formulate general recommendations to the union membership.

Ninety-five per cent of the membership of the International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers has voted against accepting the wage cut.

## MR. HOUSTON TO WORK FOR CHILD WELFARE

NEW YORK, New York.—David Franklin Houston, former Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of Agriculture, has become chairman of the board of trustees of the National Child Labor Committee. "A nation cannot be any stronger than the children," said Mr. Houston in formally accepting the chairmanship of the or-

ganization which in the past 15 years has helped to place legislation, embracing regulation of child labor, upon the statute books of every state in the Union.

"In the long run what is best for the child is best for society," stated Mr. Houston. Much of the foundation work of the National Child Labor Committee, I understand, has been done—that part to secure rational legislation by various states in the federal government. The problem in this direction now is mainly to secure more effective and fuller administration of laws. The great problem is that of education."

Mr. Houston, who succeeds Dr. Felix Adler, founder of the Ethical Culture Society, is an economist and an authority on vocational education. He has been a student of child welfare for many years.

## NORWAY AND AMERICA AGREE TO ARBITRATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—An arbitration agreement between the United States and Norway was signed by the Secretary of State and the Norwegian Minister on Thursday and yesterday transmitted by the President to the Senate for ratification.

The purpose of the agreement is to settle certain claims of Norwegian subjects against the United States arising, according to the contentions of the Government of Norway, out of certain requisitions by the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation, the Secretary of State said, reserving any discussion of the subject until after the Senate has acted.

These claims were taken up by the Norwegian Government diplomatically after the claims and the Fleet Corporation had failed to reach an agreement respecting their settlement. The two governments agreed that the claims, in the light of the particular facts and circumstances thereof, could properly be submitted to arbitration conformably to the arbitration convention concluded by the United States and Norway April 4, 1908.

It is understood that other countries have similar claims which the United States Government will be called upon to deal with.

## CHOICE OF ADMIRAL COONTZ PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—If the Navy Department is acting in good faith in attempting to meet the demand of the Director of the Budget, acting for the President to reduce expenses, the Secretary of the Navy will not insist upon naming Admiral Robert B. Coontz, chief of naval operations, as the naval representative in the budget system, Patrick H. Kelley (R), Representative from Michigan, of the House Appropriations Committee, asserted yesterday.

Mr. Kelley charged that Admiral Coontz was one of the men who favored big expenditures for the navy, that he made up a budget last year of \$480,000,000, and that it would be impossible to bring about the desired reductions and economies if he were to be in charge of the naval budget. Indeed, Mr. Kelley was opposed to any naval officer representing merely naval development and operation acting in such a capacity.

It was pointed out that both the Secretary of the Navy and Mr. Kelley indicated that they intended to stand firmly, each for the kind of appointment which he deemed advisable. In a case of this kind, if the chairman of a House committee and a Cabinet officer cannot come to an agreement, the matter may be taken up to Charles G. Dawes, Director of the Budget.

## RADIO SIGNALS AN AID IN NAVIGATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office  
NEW YORK, New York.—Navigation of ships by hearing, rather than by sight, has been worked out by means of a radio direction-finder which has been tested and found satisfactory here. Experiments have proved that in the darkest night or thickest fog the navigator can determine his position by listening to radio signals from two or three stations, heard through the finder, which consists of a coil of insulated copper wire mounted upon a frame which can be rotated. Various stations have their own signals, and send them on a 1000-meter wave in order not to conflict with ships, which employ the 600-meter wave. By this device any number of ships may find their positions at once, and other vessels may be located at sea. It will also serve to prevent collisions in the fog.

**INCA RELICS PROTECTED**  
LIMA, Peru.—Exportation of archaeological objects, particularly those belonging to the ancient Inca civilization, has been prohibited by government decree. It supplements a similar decree issued years ago which limited the removal of Peruvian antiquities to foreign countries, and provides for a heavy fine for willful destruction of objects of this character. In some cases, says the decree, native antiquities may be exported if they are consigned to recognized foreign scientific institutions, but only when a duplicate object remains in the country.

## THREE PLANTS TO REOPEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office  
PAWTUCKET, Rhode Island.—Three plants of the Anchor Webbing Company in this vicinity resume running on July 5 after closing down on June 25 and announcing an indefinite closing. Now, it is announced, the mills will resume with a new wage schedule.

## PEACE RESOLUTION PASSED BY SENATE

Senator Underwood Assails the Administration and Charges Political Surrender—Measure Now Goes to President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—By a vote of 38 to 18 the United States Senate late yesterday afternoon passed the Knox-Porter peace resolution, which restores a technical state of peace between the United States on the one hand and Germany and Austria on the other.

The resolution was adopted after a field day debate, during which the Democrats, led by Oscar W. Underwood, Senator from Alabama, minority leader, assailed the Administration and charged that the resolution was a "mere political" surrender, affecting nothing vital or useful.

All the Republican members present voted in favor of the peace measure. Three Democrats joined the majority on the final roll call, all three being Democratic opponents of the League of Nations and the Versailles Treaty. They were David I. Walsh, Senator from Massachusetts; John R. Shields, Senator from Tennessee; and Thomas E. Watson, Senator from Georgia.

The resolution now goes to the President, who left Washington yesterday afternoon for New Jersey, where he will be the guest of Joseph S. Frelinghuysen (R.), Senator from that State. It was expected that the resolution would go to the White House after it had been signed by the Vice-President and by the Speaker of the House, and be sent to the President by special messenger early this morning.

In course of yesterday's debate Democratic senators discussed the prospects of the Treaty of Versailles being sent back to the Senate for ratification. In answer to a specific question as to whether he had knowledge of what President Harding intended to do in the matter, Henry Cabot Lodge (R), Senator from Massachusetts, Republican leader, declared that he had no intimation that the Treaty would be resubmitted.

"I am not the possessor of any secrets regarding the Treaty," Senator Lodge said. "I have no knowledge of any intention to send it back."

At this pronouncement William H. King (R), Senator from Utah, referred to the statement of the President in his first message to Congress, when he spoke of carrying out "engagements under the treaty." Frank B. Brandegee (R), Senator from Connecticut, irreconcilable, asserted that the Utah Senator had misquoted the President. He read the actual statement of the President and added that even "this might be modified."

## Doubts Need of Peace Treaty

The Connecticut Senator expressed doubt whether a peace treaty would be necessary after the passage of the resolution. A treaty of commerce with Germany, he said, would be enough. All American rights under the armistice and the Versailles Treaty could be safeguarded under a treaty.

In a short but vigorous address Senator Underwood expressed the viewpoint of the opposition. "I cannot," said Senator Underwood, "permit this resolution to pass without saying a few words. Peace with Germany, so far as the aggressive features of the war are concerned, was concluded when the armistice was signed. That we have had actual peace for more than two years is proved by the fact that following the armistice the President of the United States ordered 2,000,000 American soldiers to return from their battle camps in Europe to their homes in America, mustered them out of the service, and reduced the standing army of the country to less than 200,000 men.

"On the other hand, technical peace has not been established and in my judgment will not be concluded by the passage of this resolution. In my judgment never before in history has the conclusion of an event of such momentous importance to the people of a great nation been concluded in so careless and ill-considered a manner as is proposed by this resolution the Senate is about to pass.

## Surrender of Victory

"All that our soldiers won on the battlefields of Europe is to be surrendered in this hour in payment of political understandings. If that was all, we might adopt ourselves to our own embarrassments, but the adoption of this resolution goes beyond that. We as a victorious nation have the right to have peace concluded on terms prescribed for the vanquished. Under international law we have the right to prescribe those terms, while under this resolution we can only go to the point of insistence without force.

"Tomorrow when you attempt to adjust the differences between these two great nations you can reach agreement with Germany only to the extent that Germany is willing to consent. I regard this resolution as a political surrender because the Administration now in charge of this government is unwilling either to ratify the Treaty of Versailles, either with or without reservations, or amendments, or to negotiate a treaty of amity and commerce with Germany in advance of this declaration. In the end we must negotiate such a treaty and when we do we will do it with hands tied. Today we have the right to stand as the victor and demand just terms of peace.

## Seizure of German Property

"There has been reference, a great deal of it, to the seizure by this government of German property during

the war. Except when the owner of that property was guilty of offensive action against this country and was interned as an alien enemy, I know of no single instance in which the property of a German subject in this country was seized by the Alien Property Custodian.

"So all this talk, in my opinion, about violating a treaty entered into more than a century ago with Prussia is not worthy of serious consideration. Three years ago it would have been regarded as disloyal and I do not regard it as patriotic now. I think that one of the most effective ways to maintain peace is for this government to give the nations of other governments owning property in this country to understand that in the event their government makes war on the people of the United States we shall confiscate their property. This would be one of the best guarantees for the maintenance of Christian civilization that I know of.

"But this resolution seeks to surrender all that, by guaranteeing to the German junkers the return of property that we took as an act of war. I am not in favor of doing so. Under this resolution we will enter into negotiations with Germany on the same basis as if we were negotiating with the Republic of Russia, a nation with which we are at peace and with which we have not been at war. I oppose the resolution."

## SCHOOL NEEDS IN UNITED STATES

Inquiry Shows That Buildings and Playgrounds Are Entirely Inadequate—Large Increase in School Population

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York.—That school buildings and playgrounds in cities throughout the country are in general inadequate for the needs of the school children is clearly shown by the findings of an inquiry into school buildings and grounds, enrollment and size of classes, directed by the National Committee for Chamber of Commerce Cooperation with the Public Schools and the American City Bureau. Dr. George D. Strayer, chairman, says that the report is based on facts given by 429 cities out of about 950 cities in the United States, whose population exceeds 8000; the population of the cities reporting being 70 per cent of the population of this group.

The school population of these cities, he says, has increased 21 per cent in six years, thus greatly enlarging the demand on school plants. If this growth continues, the congestion will become so acute as practically to block the carrying out of the educational program, he thinks. Nineteen per cent of these children leave school before they are 14, and 64 per cent before they are 18.

Lack of building accommodation is largely responsible for large classes which prevent the child from receiving the care and personal instruction to which he is entitled, some classes consisting of 25, 40 and 50 pupils. Half of the children with whom this report deals, are housed in old buildings which are inadequately lighted and ventilated and quite unsatisfactory. They also lack rooms which can be converted properly into the shops, gymnasiums and laboratories demanded in progressive cities. Many are too small for economy of administration or effective grouping of pupils. Few are fireproof, many being wooden frame buildings.

Thousands of children in these cities are housed in makeshift buildings unsuited to school purposes; 130,000 are using portable buildings; 45,000 are in rented dwellings, stores and lofts; 55,000 in annexes; 8000 in halls and corridors; 3000 in attics; 31,000 in basements inadequately lighted and more than three feet below the ground level and 248,000 of the children in these cities are on half time. It would require more than 600 new 30-room buildings to correct the congestion in schools of these cities.

The playground space provided for children in city schools is altogether inadequate, half of the children covered by this report having less than a six-by-six foot plot each for their recreation, and only 19 per cent of them having as much as the standard minimum of 100 square feet. A study of the typical elementary school buildings in these cities shows that not only are the indoor accommodations totally inadequate to the needs of the children, but that proper recreational facilities are also lacking; local average playground for 400 children covers an area of one-third of an acre instead of the standard acre. Should the children who leave school at the ages of 14 and 16 decide to remain longer, the playgrounds would be even more congested and it would be necessary to provide additional classroom spaces indoors for them.

A study of the tax rate of these cities showed the medium tax rate allowed for school purposes to be \$15 per \$1000 of the assessed valuation. The amount of income from local taxation for each pupil attending any kind of school in the city last year ranges from \$16.50 to \$132, the medium for the cities reporting being \$56.89. The middle half of these cities expend between \$45 and \$71 per pupil.

## COAL TAX EFFECTIVE

HARRISBURG, Pennsylvania.—Pennsylvania's anthracite tax, amounting to 1½ per cent on the value of anthracite coal when prepared for market, became effective yesterday, but the producers, who are charged with the duty of filing reports on their output for computation of the tax, will not send their statements to the auditor-general until after December 31. Auditor-General Lewis will collect the tax from the producers in the ensuing 90 days.

## SENATE RECEIVES ANTI-BEER BILL

Measure Passed by House to Receive Quick Attention in Upper Branch of Congress—Plan to Avoid Any Delay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Volstead anti-beer bill, recently passed by the House, is practically ready to be reported to the Senate. As soon as the measure came over from the House, a special subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee started consideration of it, and after two or three days of hearings and examinations of the measure the full committee will pass on it, and an effort will be made by prohibition leaders to hasten favorable action.

Senate leaders hope to obviate a repetition of the fight which delayed action on the House bill. The Senate committee is devoting considerable attention to other features of the bill than the nullification of the Palmer beer ruling. An effort is now being made in the subcommittee to bolster up the portions of the law intended to reduce the excessive amounts of alcohol put on the market in the guise of patent medicines.

Attempts to invoke a statute to limit the use of alcohol in patent medicines are being vigorously fought by the manufacturers of these concoctions, with whom some of the chemists have made common cause. It was the opposition of the latter groups, rather than opposition to the nullification of the Palmer beer ruling, that caused the protracted fight in the House, the plea being made that the Volstead supplementary bill interfered unduly with legitimate industry.

Facts and figures submitted to the Senate committee, and available to the dry leaders, have convinced them that the wholesale use of alcohol for patent medicines put on the market and used as beverages, to an extent hitherto unknown, necessitates stricter legislation.

While Congress is devoting attention to the question of patent medicines, Roy A. Haynes, Federal Prohibition Commissioner, has given every assurance to the medical profession that he intends to administer the prohibition law fairly and with every regard for their legitimate interests, as the doctors conceive them. At the same time, the commissioner expects the profession, in return, to help the enforcement unit by assuming the responsibility against abuses of the rights accorded them under the law. It is well known that doctors have in many instances flagrantly abused the permit privilege. Such abuse alone could account, it is believed, for the fact that 35,000,000 gallons of liquor were withdrawn from bond last year. This is equivalent to five quarts of alcohol for every family in the United States.

Commissioner Haynes conferred yesterday with a committee of the United States Pharmacopoeial convention relative to the relation of the forthcoming revision of the United States Pharmacopoeia to the administration of the national prohibition act. This committee offered its services to the commissioner in assisting him in the working out of technical questions involved. The commissioner expressed his appreciation of the offer, and assured the committee that the aid and cooperation would be of the utmost importance in bringing about an enforcement of the national prohibition act that would accomplish not only the plain purpose of the law, but conserve the technical interests of the professions represented.

## LIFE AMBITION OF MR. TAFT REALIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office  
MONTREAL, Quebec.—William Howard Taft, new Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, who is in Montreal as a member of the Grand Trunk Railway Arbitration Board, has been inundated with messages of congratulation from all parts of America. "I have received telegrams announcing that the President has nominated me to be Chief Justice of the United States and that the Senate has at once confirmed the nomination," said Mr. Taft. "I am profoundly grateful to the President for the confidence he has thus shown that I can discharge the important duties of the exalted office. I sincerely hope and pray that I may be able to show that his confidence has not been misplaced. I highly appreciate the immediate confirmation by the Senate."

"It has been the ambition of my life to be the Chief Justice, but now that it is gratified I tremble to think whether I can worthily fill the position and be useful to the country. I expect to be in Washington on July 7, to take the official oath, to confer with the Attorney-General, and to pay my respects and thanks in person to the President. After my visit to Washington, when I plan to look about for temporary quarters for next year, I expect

## MINUTE RECORD FOR YEAR

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—The Philadelphia mint turned out \$7,179,493 coins in the fiscal year which ended on June 30. Of this number \$42,378,112, with an aggregate value of \$26,742,350, were for domestic use.

## NEW COMMANDER IN CHARGE

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BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Command of the first army corps area was assumed yesterday by Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, who succeeds Maj.-Gen. David C. Shanks, who is transferred to Camp Dix.

## IMMENSE PRIVATE DAM IN ARIZONA

After Several Years' Work, It Is Now Ready for Irrigation of 65,000 Acres—The Property of the Gila Water Company

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
PHOENIX, Arizona.—The largest private irrigation enterprise in the United States has just been completed, on the Gila River, 56 miles southwest of Phoenix. Within Arizona it ranks third, surpassed only by the Roosevelt-Salt River project of 220,000 acres and the Yuma-Colorado River project of 100,000 acres in the southwestern part of the State. Both of these are Reclamation Service enterprises, irrigating lands that have been in private ownership.

The newest addition to the nation's agricultural assets is owned by the Gila Water Company, a corporation in which the capital stock is held wholly by Frank A. Gillespie, an Oklahoma oil man, and the Alsworth family of Phoenix and Los Angeles. With little publicity, work upon it has been proceeding for several years, till now it is in readiness for the irrigation of a tract of 65,000 acres, the larger part acquired by the corporation on the basis of Santa Fe Railway land scrip. One remarkable feature is that the land has not been offered for sale, though there is assumption of future colonization.

## Dam Keyed Into Bedrock

The dam is on the site of one unsuccessfully erected by the Peoria Canal Company, a corporation backed by the Greenhuts of Peoria, Illinois. They spent about \$2,000,000, only to see their outlay swept away in a spring flood 27 years ago. The new structure has been built to stay, keyed into bedrock at a depth of from 10 to 50 feet below stream level, above which the dam crest rises 21 feet. The gross length of the structure, between granite hills on either bank, is 1800 feet. It is a novel multiple arch type, designed many years ago by Engineer J. B. Girard who has been in charge of the construction through which his plans have been utilized.

Though large spillways have been provided near the southern end, the dam is its own spillway. The water will drop over the crest into a buffer basin, created by a four-foot parallel concrete wall, over which it will fall upon a 100-foot concrete downstream apron. The last is protected by a sheet piling and concrete wall carried down to "resistance." Incidentally it is proposed that this apron be utilized as a mean for auto travel across the channel, as rarely will the water upon it be deep.

## The Service Canal

The service canal, lately cleaned out at \$250,000 cost, is 30 feet wide on the bottom, designed for carriage of 30,000 miners' inches of water. At 23 miles it passes the freight division town of Gila Bend, on the Southern Pacific main line, thereafter crossing the railroad three times before its full length of 40 miles is attained. Gila Bend is the junction point with the Ajo mining railroad, which is to be extended to a length of 140 miles, to a new port on the Gulf of California. The irrigation project thus is to be given importance in the way of location. The Bankhead transcontinental highway passes only nine miles from the dam, at the village of Arlington, while a projected low-gradient Southern Pacific coast line has been built to the Hassajumpo River, about 15 miles northeast of the dam.

Before the dam was closed to the underflow, there was measured a river discharge of 1000 cubic feet per second, equal to 40,000 miners' inches, or an ample supply for reclamation of the project lands. Within a few days after the closing, there had been created a lake about three miles long, the water standing half way up on the dam face. The site is a favorable one for the building of a much higher dam, through which storage might be secured for water to irrigate available lands in the Gila valley far to the westward.

to visit New Haven to make arrangements for closing my connection with Yale University. Then I shall return to Canada at Murray Bay, Quebec, to study the record of the Grand Trunk Arbitration proceedings with a view to joining in a lawsuit in August.

"I shall have in the near future to resign my professorship of Federal Constitutional Law at Yale; the presidency of the League to Enforce Peace; the chairmanship of the Life Extension Institute; and my position as occasional editor on the staff of The Public Ledger of Philadelphia."

## CANADIAN DISPUTE ON PROVINCIAL RIGHTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office  
TORONTO, Ontario.—The old battles fought over the question of provincial rights in the early '70s, are to be refought. This time the contestants will be E. C. Drury, Premier of Ontario, and Arthur Meighen, Prime Minister of the Dominion Government.

The main conflict concerns the control of the Norman dam at the outlet of the Lake of the Woods. Mr. Drury contends that the point at issue affects all power-producing waters in the Province of Ontario.

The start of the trouble was the handing over by the Drury Government of 5000 square miles of timber lands in the English River district to E. W. Backus, the Minnesota pulp magnate. In return for power concessions at White Dog Rapids, Mr. Backus agreed to hand over to the Province of Ontario the control of the Norman dam.

Under the British North America Act control of navigable waters is a matter for the Dominion Government. Acting under this statute the federal administration passed legislation forming the Lake of the Woods Control Board. Dominion authorities claim that there was an understanding between Mr. Meighen and Mr. Drury that the latter should see to it that the Ontario Legislature should pass laws in line with this through the Ontario Legislature at its last session. Ottawa claims that Mr. Drury broke faith. The fact is, that in the closing days of the session he did bring in a bill providing for the Lake of the Woods Control Board, but after there had been some slight criticism of the bill Mr. Drury, without putting up any real fight, withdrew the measure. Now Mr. Drury takes the stand that Mr. Meighen, in order that he may gain votes for his government in the Province of Manitoba and placate powerful private power interests in Winnipeg, is trespassing upon the province of Ontario and trying to usurp rights which are the rightful heritage of Ontario.

## LESS REVENUE FROM HIGHER FARE RATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana.—After a trial of two months with increased fares the Indiana Public Service Commission has ordered that the Indianapolis Street Railway Company charge a straight fare of 5 cents and 2 cents for a transfer. The first order of the commission two months ago permitted the charge of 1 cent for a transfer. Later the fare was also increased to 5 cents or 20 tickets for a dollar. The company has been receiving less income under the increases, it is said.

## STATE PROHIBITION OFFICER

LEWISTON, Maine.—Seth May, an Auburn attorney, has received official notification of his appointment as federal prohibition officer of Maine, succeeding James M. Perkins of Boothbay Harbor. Mr. May has long been prominent in the Republican politics of Androscoggin County. He will make Auburn his headquarters.

## FILIPINOS CONVICTED

MANILA, Philippines.—Seventy-seven members of the Philippine constabulary were convicted yesterday of murder for the killing of three American members of the Manila police force and eight other persons in rioting between the constabulary and police last December 15.

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## OUR task is to keep Greater Boston not only as a customer, but as a Friend.

The job is a big one and we ask your aid, for we don't





I will say a few words at random, and do you listen at random.

Dear Tom, Dick or Harry

Letter writing is said to be a lost art. There are, it is true, more letters written today, as the world's post office returns most certainly show, than at any other time in history, but they are not, it is claimed, "the letters of the ages." The typewriter, the stenographer, to say nothing of the telephone, have all tended to change the face of "epistolary writing," as the dictionaries have it. Yet, in spite of this pessimistic or optimistic contention—it all depends upon the point of view—it is to be suspected that there are just as many people today ready and willing, eager and able to "write at length," as ever there were.

The "Good Correspondent"

Almost every one, surely, can number among his friends at least one "good correspondent," a person who just revels in letter writing, who asks nothing better than paper and pen or paper and pencil, and who, once thus provided, will go on indefinitely straight ahead, without any apparent effort, and without having to pause, even for a moment, for fresh inspiration. To such people as these letter writing is not a duty to be performed as quickly as may be. It is a delightful task to be prolonged as far as he reasonably possible. They begin the letter with joy. They end it with regret. They take a lingering good-bye of it in many postscripts, and they finally consign it to the letter box, cheered by the expectation that an early reply will afford them an occasion for another effort. The one thing that they find most difficult is to be brief. Brevity, in their opinion, even if they could achieve it, would be simply a shameful waste of opportunity. Such a letter—a semi-historic instance—as:

Received and Dear Sir,  
I have found my umbrella.

Would clearly be impossible.

The "Bad Correspondent"

Now, it is safe to say that for such "good" correspondents the person who writes the letter has always something to say, and something to say something, which he can only do with such difficulty and meagerness, evokes a curious kind of respect. It is like going to France and finding that even the children speak French. One thinks of all the long hours, stretching on into days and weeks and months, one spent learning French irregular verbs and idioms and what not, writing one's devoirs, and improving one's accent, inquiring with punctilious exactitude if our uncle had lost his great coat, only to be met with the irrelevant response, "No, but my aunt has found her gold watch." Yet here the very children, so far from having to make an effort to speak French, evidently prefer to speak it.

His Ways and Methods

So it is with the bad correspondent, as he contemplates the achievements of the good correspondent. He remembers the pile of unanswered letters on his desk, and he recalls his many pious resolutions in regard to them; how, on such and such a day, he would assuredly set to work to answer them, answer them every one, and how, when such and such a day came round, not once but many times, he did, in a most cowardly manner, welcome the most trivial excuse for again effecting a postponement.

An Oasis in the Desert

Of course the bad correspondent has his seasons of refreshing. He can look back on occasions when he actually did accomplish his purpose, occasions when he succeeded in compelling himself to set to work. He can recall how, on one special occasion, after he had answered half a dozen or so, and was already congratulating himself on having accomplished so much, he was seized with a sudden desire to go on and on, to do things in the way of "answering" that he had never done before. What a wonderful experience it was! With what exquisite satisfaction did he arrange the neatly addressed envelopes in rows! With what an access of hidden virtue did he lick the stamps! There was a strange recklessness about it all. He had gone far beyond his accustomed limit. He was in a new country. The half dozen had become a whole dozen, and still he went on, until, finally, there was not a single letter unanswered. For years afterward he could recall his feelings as, in the small hours of that memorable morning, he went out with his burden to the letter box. Two dozen letters at one sitting! In future, how easy it would be to write just one or two, or even half a dozen, as they came in! Two dozen letters! What a wonderful night! Wonderful sky! Wonderful stars! Two dozen letters!

Another Kind of Correspondent

But enough of the good correspondent and the bad correspondent, for there is yet another kind of correspondent, and it is hard to decide whether he is good or bad. It is purely a matter of opinion. In any event, there cannot be very many of

his kind. We have never known but one. He carried on all his correspondence by means of telegrams. The mystery was, of course, how he was ever able to begin it. When we first knew him he was already far advanced. The telegraphic method was accepted as his method. And strange to say, everybody seemed to like it. Letters literally poured in upon him, long chatty letters, and to every one in reply he sent a telegram, not a long "night letter," but just a telegram of a dozen words or so. True they were masterpieces of concentration opening up wonderful vistas for future correspondence, ever breathing geniality in some new conceit. But they could be read in a moment. This, for instance:

Thanks for splendid letter. Write again soon and send snapshots. Must hear all about it. How's the frog? Love to Angela.

Do you say it was an expensive method of carrying on a correspondence? Well, maybe it was, and then again, maybe it wasn't, after all.

## THE KING OF THE ATOLL

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Trade has its missionaries and the vast silences of the Pacific contain rich treasures which only await the magic pen of another Robert Louis Stevenson. The captains of steamers running from Australia to the British Solomon Islands regularly sight a small schooner bringing them pearl shell and other island freight. The owner of the schooner is a British trader who lives alone on a small coral island rarely visited by any white man, but an excellent center for trading with the natives, from whom he buys pearl shell by means of European trinkets and other luxuries; these objects of barter are taken on board his schooner from the Sydney steamers which carry away the results of his trading. This white pioneer is well known in the Solomons, and Maj. C. W. Collinson, a planter in the islands, recently told an Australian newspaper that the reward of the self-imposed banishment on a Pacific atoll was a profit of between \$8000 and \$10,000 a year.

Lying northeast of Australia and close to the Bismarck Archipelago, the Solomon Islands have a picturesque history dating back to 1567, when two Spanish ships, under the command of Alvaro de Mendana, sailed from Peru in search of a southern continent. The history of the expedition may be read in Stewart's Handbook of the Pacific Islands, which states that the Spaniards left Peru in November, 1567, and arrived at Yasel, named after Mendana's wife, in the Solomons in February, 1568. Mendana is believed to have called the group the islands of Solomon so that the soldiers of the Spaniards might believe that the islands were the source from which King Solomon obtained the gold for his temple. Returning to Peru in June, 1569, Mendana was not successful in his plans for colonizing the mountainous volcanic sentinels of the Pacific. It was not in fact until 1595 when Spain's great Armada had become a memory that the enterprising Spaniard received a commission to develop the Solomon Islands.

On board his three ships was everything required for the colonizing of the islands, including a number of settlers and their wives. Unfortunately, the vessels did not find their goal, but, instead, reached the largest island of the Santa Cruz group, which lies close to the Solomons, to the southeast. One of the vessels sank in a squall, and the little colony was torn by dissension and insubordination and weakened by fights with the natives. Finally, disheartened by the loss of the intrepid Mendana, the survivors, in charge of Pedro Fernandez de Quiros, who had been the navigating officer under Mendana, abandoned the settlement, and for two days sought to find San Cristoval in the Solomons. Although actually within a few miles of the island the Spaniards failed to sight it, and they turned north to Manila, which they reached in February, 1596.

In 1605 de Quiros made another voyage in search of the antarctic continent. He found the islands of Taumaku in the Duff Group, near Santa Cruz, and visited the most northerly of the New Hebrides islands, which he named Australia del Espritu Santo. This island, which lies east of Australia, is still called Santa Cruz. On June 8, 1606, his two ships left the island in order to explore. Quiros' ship was caught in a gale and found it impossible to beat back; she, therefore, continued on, and reached Mexico in 1607. The second vessel was in command of Luis Vaez de Torres, a notable name in Australian history. Torres sailed to the westward, explored a portion of the southern coast of New Guinea, and then passed between New Guinea and the pear-shaped island which forms the northern end of Australia. The narrow strait now bears his name. His voyage ended at Manila.

For 200 years the Solomons were forgotten and their discovery was even regarded as mythical. With their subsequent history many famous names are associated, including Carriker (1767), Bougainville (1768), La Perouse (1788), and D'Entrecasteaux (1792). The islands are now under a British protectorate.

The fauna and flora of the Solomons have long been of interest to naturalists. The former include the native pig and the wild dog, and the birds best known are the kingfisher, the lovely pygmy parrots, the fruit-eating pigeons, ducks, eagles, ospreys, hawks and buzzards, the rare long-tailed pigeon and the meganode, resembling the brush turkey. Crocodiles, huge lizards, gigantic bullfrogs, turtles, whales and porpoises are all members or visitors of the community over which the white King of the Atoll is still reigning.

## THE DUKE AND THE DILEMMA

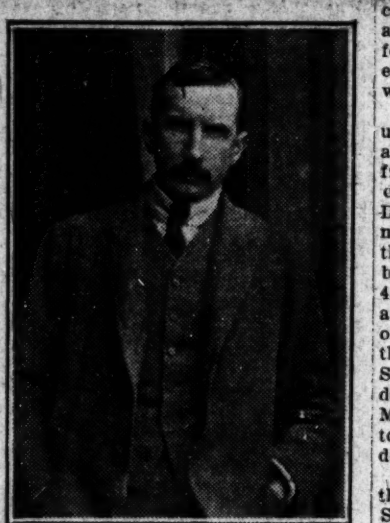
Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The houses of Parliament are not so old as the institution it shelters. The English Parliament is older than its home. To me this is some cause for regret. Every true progressive loves the past and longs to keep it. I admire Barry's great pile. Its marriage of classic form with Gothic detail is only less happy than Wren's great alliances. The spirit of Pugin is all about the place, and though never wander very far at any time within its precincts without coming to rest on something his hand has left. The anatomy is Barry, the flesh and blood is Pugin.

If I were writing an essay on architecture instead of an account of a debate, I think I would develop that point. There is something cold and unyielding in classic art. Something warm in Gothic. After all, I'm not sure that this antithesis is remote from my immediate purpose. There is something in the impression I retain of the two personalities that dominated the debate, Mr. H. M. Hyndman and the Duke of Northumberland, that is not far removed from the impression I get when I pass the long curved facade of Somerset House and plunge into the rambling precincts of the Temple. The Duke, the Social Democrat; the very spirit of the age uncomprehending, unsympathetic, alien to each other, without touch, without contact. What master architect will in a master design resolve these antitheses in some composition socially architectonic that will charm us while it serves us. We wait for him.

No such result will come from this debate. Not that it was unsound. There was something pathetic in the appeals of Mr. Hyndman to friends, opponents, supporters, to face a situation in which cooperation and conciliation alone could save their country from a revolution. Something pathetic in this internationalist, fiercely national during the war, feeling after some reconciliation between the interests that all his life had seemed to him so irreconcilable.

The Duke had no such vision; indeed, I should think he would disdain visions. Life has the clearness of a telescope to him. Everything stands out clear and distinct. There is but one country and that is Britain, one form of government and that a monarchy, one religion and that Christianity. "I have established," was his refrain, and "I am established," might have been his antiphon. The Duke is an able man, a courageous man, a man of character, and a zealot withal. One remembers that his father was an Irvingite, and one can understand it. The Labor men who listened to him found themselves caught in all the meshes of circumstantial evidence. They must be criminals, the evidence was so clear. Did not Adolf Smith, that eminent Social Democrat, still



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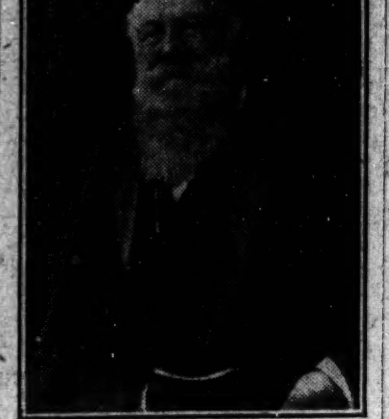
The Duke of Northumberland

as Mr. Hyndman said, a member of the Social Democratic Federation, did not Mr. Smith testify that the Bolsheviks dominated the International Labor movement, and led the British participants by the nose? Had not the Labor Party encouraged the resumption of trade with Russia; were they not unfavorably disposed toward France and favorably disposed toward Germany; had they not expressed sympathy with the rebels in India, in Egypt, in Ireland; did they not contain among them men allied to the Red International; had these men not engineered a coal strike? Pile upon pile, Pelion upon Ossa, the indictment was heaped up until the Labor members present were almost confounded by the contemplation of their iniquities, while their fellow-member participants in many a cut-and-thrust struggle in the House and many a friendly chat in the lobbies chuckled and cheered at their shrewd buffeting by the Duke. Of course you didn't believe it, but the Duke was in earnest, so much in earnest the illusion was almost real.

Behind the Duke hung a great picture of King Alfred meeting the Saxons to resist an invasion by the Danes, and here one saw history repeating itself before one's eyes. Not more earnest, not more filled with intensity of purpose was the Saxon King than the Northumbrian Duke. Here was the Saxon, the inspirer, the discoverer, prepared and determined to save his country from this new invasion of Bolshevik and Communist ideas. Not this time by sword and dagger but by discussion and debate, by paper and pamphlet, and it was possible by all the power of the law. My eyes moved from one to another of the trinity of Gothic lights that showed through them the blue sky and sunlit facade of St. Thomas Hospital. Outside the river flowed, that stream of liquid history, on the Terrace gay

dressed women lingered a moment ere they left; inside the slight figure reiterated and repeated charge after charge. So convinced himself, so determined to convince others. Oh, the humor of life! Here was a man with a great name, a great rank, £30,000 a year, the world open to him with all that name and rank and wealth could claim, spending two hours of irremediable time in a hot and sweltering room, exciting and exasperating a hundred men, each with not a hundredth part of his chances.

It seemed a rather sorry business, and one had a sense of lost opportunity. The Duke is in a dilemma! Paul kicking against the pricks seems a symbol of the situation. It is all very well to discover plots and



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Mr. H. M. Hyndman

conspiracies, but it would be better to understand the causes that make for industrial unrest, and the way to remove them. If one were to believe that Mr. Hyndman was the past and the Duke the future it would not be a happy reflection. Let come what may, the world of the future is not to be the world of a favored few—there is to be a wider world than that.

## WHAT IS LEFT FOR THE EXPLORERS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

A rough estimate gives nearly 7,000,000 square miles, or one-eighth of the total land surface of the globe, waiting to be explored. About 200,000 square miles in the arctic regions of the north, but among the frozen tracts, that form antarctic in the south, where Scott and Shackleton and other gallant explorers have penetrated, nearly 3,000,000 square miles are relegated to the sole use of whales, seals, penguins, petrels and other animal and bird inhabitants of frozen wastes.

It is true that human habitation could never be formed in such climates as these, but the world is ever eager for the discoveries of explorers, and even among uninhabited districts their work is never wasted. In Arabia there exists a tract of unexplored country almost five times as large as Great Britain. It stretches from Mecca almost to the southwest coast and is called Dahkha, or the Dwelling of the Void. Probably no more desolate waste is to be found on the globe, for not a single river is believed to flow throughout its entire 400,000 square miles. Imagine France and Germany combined, without river or stream, and one gains some idea of the parched condition of Dahkha. Some authorities state that the whole island is not worth the price of a good Malacca cane. Others give credence to the legend that treasures and hidden cities lie in the heart of the sands.

Of quite a different character are the enormous mountain fastnesses of South America, which lie among the upper Amazon and in the districts of Colombia and Peru. The celebrated treasures of Cuzco lie secreted among the Peruvian heights. Impenetrable forests, mountain jungles and great rivers hold the most intrepid adventures at bay.

Although the famous El Dorado, which set the sixteenth century ablaze, has never been unearthed, the country might fittingly be called El Dorado from the rich minerals and priceless stones emanating therefrom. Strange men descend occasionally from the mountains, bringing wonderful fragments, but they refuse to act as guides to those who would accompany them back.

It is curious to realize that vast portions of the British Empire have never been seen by British eyes, or the eyes of any white man. Nearly a quarter of Australia is still unexplored, mainly in the west, where the population averages only one person to 20 square miles. According to this basis, England's total population would work out at 2500 and the Isle of Wight at 74.

New Guinea has baffled countless expeditions, though many are still trying to fight their way inland from the coast. Despite the fact that the interior of this island is practically a geographical blank, it was, until the outbreak of the war, neatly divided on the maps between Britain, Germany and Holland.

## THE EMIGRE PRESS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The Russian emigré are busily engaged in gathering fresh proof of the collaboration between the Bolsheviks and the German General Staff. Evidence is not by any means wanting, and many of the emigrés may be said to possess a special flair in unmasking agents' provocateurs. Did not Burtsev, who has specialized in the work for years, unmask the famous Azeff? There is E. P. Semenov, a Russian journalist, thanks to whom the representative of the Committee on Public Information, Edgar Slason, has been provided with documents on the "Bolshevik Conspiracy" which is enabling him to publish new figures with regard to this question.

Alongside of the activities of the Russian anti-Bolshevik press, which aim at proving Bolshevism a German-made article, wholly foreign and unprecedented in Russia, having nothing in common with the Russian character, other voices are making themselves heard. Some of them, indeed, proceed from this same anti-Bolshevik camp. They say that, while Bolshevism may have been stimulated by foreign influences, the idea itself, the pathos of the movement, betrays a genuine Russian accent. Two Russian books have lately appeared which are remarkable in this respect. One is "The Russian Experience," by Peter Ryss (Paris, 1921). The author is a collaborator of "Posledniy Novosty" in the columns of which Mr. Milukov and Mr. Semenov are accusing the Bolsheviks of treason. The other book, entitled "In the Struggle for Russia," is written by Prof. N. Ustrajalov, a former supporter of Admiral Kolchak (published in Kharkov, 1920).

Peter Ryss says: "It would be a great mistake to think as many do, making the Bolsheviks as a band of malefactors sent by Germany. Such a simplification is dangerous, because the struggle against Bolshevism and its social nature degenerates into a struggle against single individuals, against the Bolsheviks. No, they are not successful criminals who have done great evil—they are Russians who have reached the limit in their negation of the western civilization, which is strange to them." Professor Ustrajalov goes even further, making the following statement: "From the point of view of Russian patriotism, Russian Bolshevism must be considered as a useful factor in the present period of the history of the Russian national cause for having raised the international prestige of Russia in the process of her consolidation and for decomposition into the camps of our foreign friends and foes."

Professor Ustrajalov, who professes to be a moderate constitutionalist, makes an attempt to prove the close parentage between the modern Bolsheviks and the best representatives of Russian Socialistic thought in the past. This parentage is obvious when the movement is studied which was known as Russian Socialism. Its roots are to be traced down to the movement of the Slavophiles, which spread in the forties. The Slavophiles professed that Russia was to develop on quite different lines to western Europe. Being a younger nation she would be in a position to avoid the mistakes of the western civilization and give the world an example of exalted humanity. This Messianic idea was even better expressed by P. Tchadajev, whose conviction it was that "Russia will one day solve all the problems Europe is discussing."

The salvation of the world by Russia is an idea which through Dostojewsky and W. Solowjev was transmitted to the Merejkovsky group. The economic basis of that Utopian doctrine is to be found in the belief that Russia could perhaps escape the rule of the bourgeoisie, the advent of which they all dreaded. They believed that Russia would jump from serfdom and primitive forms of production to Communism, omitting thus the capitalistic stage of development. This was the creed of Herzen, Turgenev, one of the ablest Russians who ever lived, scoffed at the idealization of the "peasant sheepskin coat," as he termed it. In the very year of the liberation of the peasants, in 1861, he wrote to Herzen, "The people whom you are worshipping, is conservative par excellence." Tchernshevsky in spite of his Utopian illusions also saw and predicted the advent of the "trading peasant" and welcomed the growth of a sound, petty bourgeoisie in the village.

But in general the Russian intelligentsia liked better to glorify the peasant and to attribute to him socialistic instincts which only had to



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be developed. So the supporters of the anarchist Bakunin, and of the more moderate Lawrov, inaugurated the "toward the people" movement aimed at fostering the alleged Socialistic tendencies of the peasantry. Then, in 1876, Tkatchev began to preach the weapon of political upheaval and terror in his revolutionary paper, The Alarm Bell. Michailovsky, one of the ideologists of Russian Socialism, depicted very cleverly the mood of the Russian intelligentsia, which to a great extent included members of the nobility. These men felt ashamed of their privileged position toward the peasantry and they therefore suppressed their natural desire for personal freedom and for freedom of speech.

Political freedom would be premature and useless to the poor peasants and so the intelligentsia deliberately renounced it. "Let the government whip us just as the peasants are whipped." This was their attitude. Tolstoy's theory of non-resistance to evil is its faithful reflection. Passing thus in brief review the manifestations of Russian Socialistic thought as it developed during almost a century it may be seen how the Bolsheviks took over from their predecessors the belief in the providential task of the Russian people. They partook of the Utopian theory that Russia must jump over the capitalist stage and enter the communistic heaven by encouraging the natural communistic tendencies of the peasants. A year ago Kalinin, the president of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee, stated after a propaganda tour in the country districts that the peasants were renouncing the instinct of proprietorship. That was quite in the style of the Utopians of the forties.

## Elder Brethren of Trinity House

Any wayfarer in London who chanced to be in the neighborhood of Tower Hill, London, on Trinity Monday might have seen a procession of grave and somewhat stately gentlemen, clad in blue and gold uniform, wending their way from Trinity House to the Church of St. Olave, in Hart Street. They were the Elder and Younger Brethren of Trinity House, headed by the Duke of Connaught, who is Master of the Corporation. Every Trinity Monday they go in this fashion to give thanks for blessings vouchsafed to them during the previous year.

The corporation had its origin in the days of Henry VIII, who granted a charter to certain English mariners to found the Guild of Holy Trinity and St. Clement, with headquarters at Deptford. Its original duties were to supply outgoing ships with pilots, but as Deptford was a royal dockyard the Trinity Brethren speedily grew in influence and usefulness. They came to grant certificates to pilots both for the royal navy and merchant service; they could prevent foreigners from serving in British ships without license; they could punish seamen for desertion or mutiny, impose a fine of a shilling on every mariner who swore on board, or sixpence if he stayed away from prayers; they saw to the ballasting of all vessels leaving the Thames; and looked after the lighthouses, beacons, buoys, and sea-marks round the coast. As nautical assessors they assisted the Admiralty Court in law cases where necessary. These and other important duties they continue to exercise to the present day.

At one time the Trinity Brethren attended service in St. Nicholas, Deptford, every Trinity Monday, going down river in their state barge. Today they go to St. Olave, and no more appropriate place could be found. It is "our own church," where Pepys, the diarist, twice Master of Trinity House and the faithful Secretary of the Admiralty, attended. He writes in his diary, "To church, where I found that my coming in a new paring did not prove so strange as I thought it would; for I was afraid that all the church would presently have cast their eyes upon me, but I found no such thing."

## SUNFLOWERS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Next door in a snug little cottage, while and overrun with ivy and rambling roses, lives Simon, the sunflower man. Fastidiously neat and fresh are his premises. There is much clipping of grass, and in the cool of the evening the garden hose is lavishly turned on lawn and spacious verandas.

Early morning finds Simon occupied in the sunflower garden, tending the plants and cutting and preparing the flowers to fill orders.

The gorgeous floral creations are ever a source of wonder to me, and it is with limited satisfaction that I observe them from my yard or window. So each day I spend some time with my neighbor and his flowers, and am constantly amazed at the new things I see and the wisdom I gain.

Simon has propagated his own particular types of sunflowers by seeds, and to prevent mixing of the types he carefully "bags" the choicest seed plants to exclude foreign pollen. One day he clipped off a huge blossom of gold with unique markings of red. "A beautiful variation," he explained, "from the true type of red sunflower." Then he went on to say that when a horticultural break of this kind occurs, it sometimes takes several years to "true up" to any selected type; therefore these frisks or "off types" may be expected, yet they are so uniquely beautiful that it only adds a pleasurable interest in watching them grow, and further, that they are eagerly snapped up by flower-loving customers. Simon mingles practicality with aesthetic duty.

A particularly attractive type, I think, is a combination of rose and primrose shades. Simon informed me that he produced this type by crossing a perfect red sunflower type with a cream garden variety. This plant attains a height of five feet with distinct candle-like growth of branches, each terminating with a gorgeous flower of five to six inches across, of light primrose yellow, broadly zoned around the disc with dull rose. One plant carries from 20 to 30 of these lovely blossoms. The decorative effect may be imagined, and the abundant yield of blooms is satisfying, from a financial viewpoint.

Most bewilderingly beautiful of all of Simon's culture of sunflowers is one he has named "Collarette," because of the novel coloring of buds and petals tipped with gold and yellow.

For economy of space in the garden, Simon specializes in the dwarf race of sunflowers. These, he says, are especially sturdy, branching plants, producing freely and continuously from early summer until frost, long-stemmed flowers of perfect form. "Come-and-Cut-Again" is the appropriate name he has given them. The petals are long and broad, contrasting effectively against the small dark centers. The colors vary from cream-white through various shades of yellow, from primrose to deep gold, including a good percentage of plants bearing flowers zoned, tipped or ringed with red, purple and rose. These dwarf types, he finds, are splendid for cut flowers, and therefore are excellent sellers.

Each day Simon commutes with his orders for city customers, and each individual order is made up with great care. Invariably there is one order which seems to demand especial heed in its selection. Wondering, I have often watched the selection of specimens for this order. With ultra discrimination he chooses just three single creamy white flowers of large uniform size. Overlapping petals they have and small dark centers—intrinsically beautiful. These three flowers he arranges in tentative elegance in a tall vase of black and white; then the evident satisfaction and deference with which he sheathes the flowers in tissues and fires them in a four-board container is fine to see. Once, as if sensing my wonderment, he offered simply, "Not unlike the flowers she loves," and I ventured no question or further comment.

## Book Friends

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## RETURN OF 15-CENT GASOLINE FORECAST

Oklahoma Representative Says Hold of Standard Oil Company Will Be Broken by Tariff Provided in Fordney Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The hold of the Standard Oil Company on the gasoline market, broken by the duty imposed on oil in the Fordney Bill, Thomas A. Chandler (R.), Representative from Oklahoma, member of the Ways and Means Committee, forecast yesterday the return of 15-cent gasoline.

It means, he said, that the Standard Oil Company will have to pay \$51,000,000 in duties on its imports from Mexico alone.

Independent refiners are rejoicing over the almost hour action of the Ways and Means Committee in placing a tariff of 25 cents a barrel on crude oil and 35 cents on fuel oil, though they had hoped and expected the rates would be made much higher.

They are sufficient as a beginning. It is said, to afford relief to small companies who, it is alleged, are being forced to the wall by the Standard Oil group.

Mr. Chandler claims that crude and fuel oil is now coming into the United States from Mexico at the rate of 4,500,000 gallons a year, enough already to have put a great many of the weak companies operating in this country out of business entirely.

Surplus of Gasoline

"This oil is controlled by the Standard Oil Corporation to the extent of 80 per cent," said Mr. Chandler. "If this importation continues much longer the American oil producers, owners of the smaller capacity wells, will be forced to shut down, and only those plants operated by the Standard Oil Company will be able to exist."

"The eleventh hour action of the Republicans of the Ways and Means Committee," he said, "will defeat this monopolistic aim of the Standard Oil Company in trying to freeze out the independent companies."

"Correct information coming to me is that today there is a surplus of 1,000,000 gallons of gasoline in the United States and a surplus of 50,000,000 gallons is being stored away every month. There is no excuse for the present high price of gasoline, in view of this great surplus—produced largely by the Standard Oil Company."

Mr. Chandler declared that oil producers were being paid 70 per cent less for their oil as it came from the wells through the manipulations of the Standard group, yet the Standard companies have only reduced gasoline 20 per cent.

Values the unlimited importation of oil from Mexico, he said, at \$10,000,000 in this country, producing a high quality product, particularly the smaller ones, will be forced to shut down.

Handicap on Independents

"The reason the independent refiners cannot compete with the Standard Company," he said, "is because they buy their oil from American wells. Fuel oil is a subsidiary product in the refining of gasoline. Because these refiners are unable to dispose of their fuel oil—in the face of the Mexican importations—the small refiners must keep up their price of gasoline to make up what is lost by not being able to market their subsidiary products."

"American oil unrefined contains 35 per cent gasoline and 41 per cent fuel oil. Mexican oil contains only 5 per cent gasoline and 87 per cent fuel oil. Hence, the Standard Oil Company has been glutting the American market with fuel oil. The Standard's large importations of crude and fuel oil have prevented the American independent refiners from selling their subsidiary products. This in turn has prevented the stabilization of the oil market."

"This tariff on oil will mean that independent refiners can dispose of their subsidiary products and thus be enabled to lower their price on gasoline and get enough revenue to run their plants."

"We will collect \$51,000,000 from the Standard Oil Company on the fuel and crude oil imports from Mexico alone."

"With the independent companies selling their subsidiary products, they ought to be able to adjust gasoline prices to about 15 cents a gallon."

## CANADA SEEKS TRADE WITH WEST INDIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—Montreal is directly interested in some important resolutions passed by the Canadian Manufacturers Association and ordered to be sent to the Dominion Government. One resolution dealt with the recently completed agreement between Canada and certain of the British West Indies, providing for reciprocal tariff preferences. After recording appreciation of the agreement, the resolution urged the government to continue negotiations with Australia and other British overseas dominions with the object of obtaining reciprocal tariff preferences for Canada. Another resolution urged that the establishment of a direct steamship service between Canadian Atlantic and Pacific coast ports, by way of the Panama Canal, and including the West Indies, would greatly facilitate the marketing of many British Columbia products in the West Indies and eastern Canada to replace the products at present supplied from foreign countries, and would make it possible for importers of British Columbia to bring to the Pacific coast for distribution and manufacture many products of the West

## EMBARGO URGED ON DYESTUFFS

Such Action Necessary if the American Industry Is to Be Preserved, According to the President of Chemical Society

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—A selective embargo, determined by the Tariff Commission, on dyestuffs and other products of organic chemistry is absolutely necessary as a part of the permanent tariff act, if the industry is to be preserved, is the opinion of all interested in the industry, according to Charles H. Fort, of the American Chemical Society. In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor he said: "Unless those interested in the development of the various processes on a commercial scale are assured that the expense involved will not be wasted, it will be impossible to obtain the funds required for research on the scale required."

## DOMESTIC TRADE REVIVAL ADVISED

National Millers Association Is Told That United States Need Not Wait on European Countries to Readjust Credits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
CHICAGO, Illinois—The United States can have a revival of business without depending upon the rehabilitation of Europe, or waiting for the renewal of international commerce. It can depend upon itself for future prosperity. This was the declaration made by George M. Reynolds, chairman of the Continental and Commercial Bank, addressing the convention of the National Millers Association here. He continued:

"Foreign trade for the United States is both necessary and desirable," Mr. Reynolds said. "However, in seeking a lead for the revival of American business, attention should not be focused on foreign trade to the exclusion of domestic business. American exports have constituted only some 6 or 8 per cent of the total sales of this country during the period of maximum exports."

"The domestic market is definitely under American control, to be revived if proper thought and action are taken. A clear ray of hope offers in the thought that measures looking toward business revival can be taken at home, and at once. This does not mean that foreign trade, particularly in certain commodities, is not important. It does mean that the key to business revival lies in the domestic market and a more nearly normal foreign trade than that of 1915 to 1920."

Open Market Invited

"The United States can sell in any open market the commodities it produces, of which it excels. There will be a continuing pressure to export goods to Europe. It seems reasonably certain that the United States will have a favorable balance of trade with Europe for some time, though appreciably less than is indicated by figures for the war and after-war periods. A continuation of abnormal exports cannot be expected."

"The prospect for the revival of American business lies in the increase of business in the domestic market, and in a foreign trade maintained along more natural lines and developed in a more normal way than is sometimes urged by the proponents of plans for the artificial stimulation of foreign trade."

"The world, as a community of nations engaged in trade, is in an ill-balanced financial position. The United States, and in a less degree Great Britain, are the only two countries with any appreciable capital for export."

Cheap Money Not Wanted

"For the purpose of maintaining their own financial solidarity, these two countries can ill afford to supply continental Europe with funds secured through bank expansion. In fact, they can properly urge that continental countries take steps to straighten out their finances, as a matter of good faith, if nothing more, before seeking extensive financial aid. It is imperative that European countries work to reduce their indebtedness to the United States, and to reverse the mad policy of printing bank notes."

"The extent to which European nations have been securing capital in the American market may not be fully comprehended. During the period 1918-1920, there was an export of something like \$19,000,000,000. To show the significance of these figures, a comparison may be noted. During that period the total reported issues of securities, railroad and traction, industry, municipal, state and government, amounted to \$45,500,000,000. Of this total, \$15,000,000,000 went to Europe, not counting unfunded debts of about \$4,000,000,000."

"Europeans received \$3,000,000,000 more than were given to all American railroads, traction companies and industries combined. They received as much as these, with state and municipal issues added."

"The United States cannot export its capital and have it too. If the United States does not do the best it can with its own resources, it will do less than is possible for Europe."

CARPENTERS REFERENDUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Chicago News Office  
CHICAGO, Illinois—Following acceptance by the carpenters' union of Judge K. M. Landis as arbitrator in their wage dispute, a referendum is to be taken on the question of removing from the carpenters' working agreement the article which barred all non-union trimmings from buildings in this city.

## EMBARGO URGED ON DYESTUFFS

Such Action Necessary if the American Industry Is to Be Preserved, According to the President of Chemical Society

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NEW YORK, New York—A selective embargo, determined by the Tariff Commission, on dyestuffs and other products of organic chemistry is absolutely necessary as a part of the permanent tariff act, if the industry is to be preserved, is the opinion of all interested in the industry, according to Charles H. Fort, of the American Chemical Society. In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor he said: "Unless those interested in the development of the various processes on a commercial scale are assured that the expense involved will not be wasted, it will be impossible to obtain the funds required for research on the scale required."

"Since the armistice, the industry has been in a state of uncertainty whether the German plants, where the various processes of manufacture have been worked out on a commercial scale, would be permitted to ship their product freely into the United States. As a result of this uncertainty, the chemists have been marking time, awaiting final action by Congress. They are already familiar with the actual formulas for the various products, but there is a great difference between research in the laboratory, which has been devoted rather to improving the quality, or working out advanced processes, and the actual production in quantity of the various products. Plant research has resulted in the discovery of many difficulties, some of them involving costly reconstruction, which have delayed the development of many new dyes. As a result many research chemists are now out of work, simply waiting for the determination of the question."

The 1916 Legislation

Replying to the question whether the legislation of 1916 was not sufficient, he stated that there were several reasons why that legislation had failed to satisfy the dyemakers. In the first place, in 1916 there was competition between the various German dye works, and they were cutting prices in order to undersell each other. Now they were united in one great combination, and one concern could afford to lose on one of its products if another got the profit, as the pooling of profits took care of that. Secondly, Congress had not even then given the dyemakers what they wanted. Rates had been cut down and exceptions made, such as in the case of indigo, and certain other vat dyes, with the implied threat that if they did not take those they would get nothing. Lastly, at that time the industry had had no experience in actual manufacture, and thought that the protection granted would be sufficient, without taking account of the difficulties of plant research. As a matter of fact, the 1916 rates had not afforded any protection, the Trading with the Enemy Act being the real source of the embargo. Now this would only last three months from the enactment of the Emergency Tariff Act, by special provision, and the question must be permanently settled in the meantime.

"If the German trust is permitted to ship any dye it chooses, the process of driving the American dyemaker out of the market will be extremely simple. They will merely have to single out for price cutting the dyes already being manufactured here, depending for profit on those in which the manufacture on a commercial scale had not been perfected. The results of such attack are so certain that the manufacturers will at once leave the field, with the possible exception of one or two of the strongest, as soon as it is certain that no protection more certain than a tariff is to be afforded them."

Method Proposed

"Under the embargo proposed, every consumer can freely import from Germany, or anywhere else, merely subject to revenue duties, any product that the Tariff Commission decides cannot be supplied or perfectly replaced by domestic goods. Under the proposed system no license will be necessary, the Tariff Commission merely making a list from time to time of the products which may not be imported, those which may come in to a limited extent, and those which may be imported freely. By this system the importer can easily ascertain what materials are open to him, without the disadvantage of applying for a license for every consignment."

"In regard to the possibility of the foreign dyes being better than the domestic, giving foreign manufacturers the advantage, that is wholly beside the question. If the German industries can obtain any advantage by the use of German dyes, the German Government will see that not a pound reaches this country, whether we establish an embargo or not. Furthermore, the embargo will give little advantage to the dyemakers in the United States, as far as financial profit is concerned, as the profits of the sale, except for small dividends on the money invested, will be required for further experiment to carry on the research work so as to complete it before the period fixed for the embargo expires, to insure a permanent value to the results of the experiments."

TELEPHONE COMPANIES MERGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Providence News Office  
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—In accordance with an act by the last

General Assembly of this State the Providence Telephone Company, existing before as a subsidiary, is merged with the New England Telephone Company, dated July 1. The officers and managing executives of the Providence Telephone Company become officials of the New England Telephone Company, which prior to the date of merger had acquired the stock of the Providence company.

## PROTESTS SENT TO SENATE MEMBERS

Charge Is Made That the Sheppard-Towner Bill Would Be the Means of "Building Up a Gigantic Medical Machine"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—To every United States senator the Citizens Medical Reference Bureau has sent a protest against the Sheppard-Towner bill, charging that it aims to secure eventually millions upon millions of dollars of public money, either from the states or nationally, which would mean "the building up of a gigantic medical machine, carrying on sectarian medical practices at the taxpayers' expense, and seeking to have sectarian medical practices compulsory in many cases."

In view of the fact that the bill does not specify in detail just what the term "promoting the care of maternity and infancy" shall include, the bureau calls attention to Child's Bureau publication No. 62, Conference Series No. 2, giving the "minimum standards for child welfare adopted by the Washington and regional conferences on child welfare in 1919," called by the Secretary of Labor at the President's request.

Compulsory Medical Examination

The bureau says that while the bill would not provide for carrying out all of the "minimum standards," it is reasonable to assume that if it were allowed to pass it would be used to promote and carry out so far as possible these or similar standards. As the bill does not specify in detail just what the term "promoting the care of maternity and infancy" shall include, the bureau calls attention to Child's Bureau publication No. 62, Conference Series No. 2, giving the "minimum standards for child welfare adopted by the Washington and regional conferences on child welfare in 1919," called by the Secretary of Labor at the President's request.

"The publication referred to, on page 3, states: "These are intended only as minimum standards and not as in any way limiting the degree of protection which an advanced state might desire to give its children."

Some of the minimum standards are: "Compulsory medical examination of children as prerequisite for obtaining employment and annual medical examinations of all working children under 18 years of age."

Public provision for medical examination of expectant mothers not receiving pre-natal supervision from private physicians, including Wassermann test, "whenever possible."

Employment of public health nurses to do home visiting and give instruction to expectant mothers, "and to see that every infant is referred to a child's health center."

Home Visits by Nurses

Making and enforcing laws for treatment of eyes of every infant at birth, and supervision of all positive cases.

Health instruction under medical supervision for all infants and children not under care of private physicians and instruction to mothers in care and feeding of children, at least once a month throughout the first year, and at regular intervals throughout pre-school age.

Public health nurses to make home visits to all infants and children of pre-school age needing care, one public health nurse for average general population of 2000.

Dental clinics, eye, ear, nose and throat clinics; other clinics for the treatment of defects and disease of infants and pre-school children.

Spas and equipment for school medical work and available laboratory service.

Instructions for Mothers

Full-time school nurse to give instruction in personal hygiene and diet, to make home visits, to advise and instruct mothers in principles of hygiene and nutrition, and to take children to clinics with permission of parents.

Part-time physician with one full-time nurse for not more than 2000 children; if physician is not available, one school nurse for every 1000 children; or full-time physician with two full-time nurses for 4000 children.

Available clinics for school children for dentistry, nose, throat, eye, ear, skin and orthopedic work, and for free vaccination against smallpox.

General educational work in health and hygiene, including education of parent and teacher, to secure full cooperation in health program.

Complete standardized basic physical examination of adolescent children by physician, including weight and height, at least once a year, and recommendation for necessary treatment to be given at children's health center, school, or other available agency.

Clinics for adolescent children for treatment of defects and disease.

DRUNKEN AUTOISTS SENTENCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Two months in the house of correction for one man and six months for another, were sentences passed on charges of operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor in two Greater Boston courts. Under the automobile laws their licenses will be suspended by the registrar of motor vehicles.

## COOPERATIVE PLAN IN UNITED STATES

Exponent of Movement Tells of Its Accomplishments and Criticizes Administration of Affairs on a Profit-Making Basis Only

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—"The visions of the idealists have been derided, and we were told that nothing short of the administration of affairs by business men could set the world right; but the business men have had their chance and they have failed," declared Mrs. A. D. Warbase of the Cooperative League of America, discussing the cooperative movement. "Confronted with sky-rocketing prices and unemployment on a national scale, with a perilous housing shortage, they have done nothing but assure us that we were living in the best of all possible worlds. In the meantime, the so-called visionaries have been making their dreams come true."

"The cooperative movement is today providing food, clothing and other necessities to millions all over the world without profit. It has furnished many striking examples of what can be achieved through voluntary efforts of consumers organized to supply their wants for themselves."

Experiment in Brooklyn

"Confronted by the shortage of houses, caused by the rent profiteers, a group of Pines in Brooklyn, New York, provided apartments for themselves. There were less than a dozen members at first, but they proposed to build a 15-family apartment house. Each paid in weekly installments to the common treasury until they had \$8000. They bought a building plot with this money. Then they went to a cooperative bank in Poughkeepsie, Massachusetts, and secured a mortgage loan sufficient to enable them to begin building. They hired their own labor and had one of their members superintend operations."

"Today each family has a light five-room apartment, with all modern conveniences, and each family pays into the common fund only \$25 a month. The rent goes toward the payment of the principal, borrowed taxes, heat, general upkeep, etc. Gradually, as the principal of the mortgage is paid up, the monthly payments will be reduced. This group was so successful that they built another apartment house and the demand has been so urgent that they acquired three other houses."

"What they have done has been done on a much larger scale in England, Germany, Holland and Italy. In all these cooperative enterprises the time-tested Rochdale principles are followed. Every member of these enterprises has one vote and no more. A reserve fund is set aside to enable the society to expand, and to provide for emergencies. Cooperative education is carried on, to spread the practices of cooperation to others."

Service, Not Profit

"The cooperative movement seeks to produce and distribute all things for service and not for private profit. Cooperation is mutual aid on a business basis. It aims to bring about a better state of society in which the people themselves shall completely control and democratically administer their own affairs."

"Cooperative societies usually begin with grocery stores, bakeries or restaurants, because these supply the basic needs. Beginning in this small way, the people are gaining experience for larger things, such as cooperative wholesale houses, factories, creameries, farms, schools, banks, insurance and housing enterprises."

"The problem of supplying the consumers' needs without private profit, without fearful insecurity, without graft and without delay can be solved only when the people themselves realize their power and their opportunities, and unite in their own cooperative societies and then proceed to supply their own needs, free from the predatory landlords and shopkeepers and the impotent state."

CANADIAN VETERANS FORM SINGLE UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Union of all Canadian veterans of the great war in one big organization to be known as the "Canadian Legion of Veterans" is now well on the way. Representatives of the Great War Veterans Association, the Grand Army of United Veterans, the Army and Navy Veterans, and Naval Veterans, who met in Queens Park, Toronto, decided on such union and also passed a resolution that Lord Byng of Vimy, who at one time commanded the Canadian Corps and who is to succeed the Duke of Devonshire as Governor-General of Canada in the near future, should be asked to accept the position of Grand President of the Legion as soon as formed.

For some time there has been keen rivalry between veteran organizations in the Dominion, with the result that the rank and file of the various associations have come to the conclusion that their best interests were not being served.

SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER served from 11 a. m. to 5 p. m., \$1.25

REGULAR DINNER served every day from 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.

A la Carte at All Hours

1088 Boylston Street

Next Main Ave., Boston, Mass.

Music 12-30 to 2 and 3-10 to 7-10

FAREAST

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## TRANSPORTATION WAYS ALL NEEDED

Use of Railroad, Water and Highway Systems Required for Development of Country, the Waterways Men Argue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
BUFFALO, New York—Approval of the through-bill-of-lading movement from interior water points in the United States to foreign destinations was regarded by the Great Lakes, Hudson and Atlantic Waterways Association, Inc., at its first annual convention here, as a step toward more general use of the country's inland waterways. Speakers also emphasized the railroad's opposition to waterways and the necessity of cooperation between both methods of transportation.

"The railroads see nothing in the waterways but a competitor to be crushed," said S. A. Thompson, secretary of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress. "One of the most interesting and tremendously important things that faces us today is that any railroad may have, by judicial decision, the power to prevent any community from having access to a navigable waterway. There has been a quiet propaganda going on that it is utterly unfair that you should allow transportation by motor truck on roads built by public money without charge and that you should allow transportation on a canal built by public money without tolls. The railroads claim that this is unfair competition."

## YEAR'S TRAVEL AFTER BOOKS

Librarian of Stanford University Circled the World and Purchased Many Desirable Works

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Some 1100 volumes have been added to the Library of the Stanford University by George T. Clark, librarian, who recently returned from a year's travel in which he has circled the globe. He carried with him a "want list" comprising 6370 volumes for which the university had been seeking for some time past, but which it had not been successful in acquiring, owing to their rarity or inaccessibility. Besides purchases for this list, Mr. Clark had a favorable opportunity to acquire other desirable work. While in London he obtained 12 editions of Shakespeare which the English department of the university had been eager to obtain. Among the most interesting of these is that of Rowe, published in 1709-10. In England also he was able to complete the Stanford set of the Royal Society of London Philosophical Transactions. It has been said that if all other records of modern scientific achievement were wiped out, the records of this society would provide everything of value in that direction.

Mr. Clark found the best collection of the reports of the Indian Archaeological Survey, not in India, but Edinburgh, and a set of the Journal of the American Oriental Society, published at New Haven, he also picked up at the same place.

At the outbreak of the war Prof. Paul Milukov, the Russian historian and Secretary of Foreign Affairs in the Russian Government after the Revolution of 1917, sent his entire library out of Russia and had it hidden in Finland. He had just presented it to the Stanford University. It contains one of the finest and most complete collections on Russian history in existence.

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At the outbreak of the war Prof.



## REPORT SUSTAINS GEORGIA GOVERNOR

Committee on Social Relations,  
Following Investigation of the  
Charges Made by Mr. Dorsey,  
Says Facts Are Established

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
ATLANTA, Georgia—A statement given out by the Committee on Social Relations relative to the controversy now raging over the publication of Governor Dorsey's pamphlet, "The Negro in Georgia," comes to the defense of the Governor and reviews the situation in considerable detail. The letter accompanying the statement when given out for publication declares that the committee desires to "correct and forestall possible mistakes" and to "set forth the committee's responsibility for the issuance of the Governor's pamphlet."

The statement follows:

"The undersigned citizens of Georgia were called together April 22, 1921, by Gov. Hugh M. Dorsey to consider the 'Statement as to the Negro in Georgia,' prepared by the Governor. After careful consideration, we organized the committee on race relations, approved and accepted full responsibility for Governor Dorsey's statement, and sent copies of it to the press of Georgia, the judges, sheriffs, and members of the general assembly, and to the clergy of the State, inviting suggestions from all. Having met again at the call of our chairman, on May 26, to consider further the matter of race relations in the State, we desire to set forth certain facts and principles, which we believe will meet with the approval of the majority of Georgians."

### Facts Established

"Governor Dorsey has placed before us 135 cases of the alleged mistreatment of Negroes called to his official attention in the last two years. Only two of the cases have been seriously questioned. The majority of them are confirmed by letters from sheriffs, solicitors-general, and the report of the adjutant-general of the State, and by letters from business men and citizens whose standing cannot be questioned. The mistreatment shown ranges from burning to beating and threats to kill."

"These 135 cases, added to the 415 lynchings of Negroes which have occurred in Georgia in the past 35 years, shock the conscience of all Georgians. They demand a remedy. He who would oppose an intelligent effort to correct such conditions should and will be recognized either as an enemy to common good or a man lost to reason."

"A threshold danger, economic, civic and social, threatens the State. In two counties of Georgia, not one Negro remains. In others, the Negro has fled from farms, not to escape peonage or a cruel employer, but because ruffians have threatened him with death if he stays and works. His employer has been willing to protect him, but at last the night-riding has driven him away."

"Our farms must have Negro labor, if agriculture is to continue the basis of our wealth."

### Peace and Order Menaced

"But worse than the loss of the Negro labor is the ultimate anarchy that must result, if lawless groups in any county are permitted to continue to drive people away at will."

"The spread of lynching is seen by all. We condemn with unutterable loathing the unmentionable crime so often given as an excuse to justify lynching, but we recognize that, while lynching has not stopped that occasional crime, the crime of lynching has grown. A woman has been lynched in Georgia for talking indiscreetly. She protested against the murder of her husband. Another, within the last 90 days, was drowned by a mob by night. She was said to have helped one of her race charged with crime to escape. Men accused of trivial offenses against whites have been lynched, and none knows how many mistakes have been made."

"The most sacred rights of person and property are put in jeopardy for all when cowardly mobs can deny the rights of indictment and trial by jury, and lynch men and women at will."

"The moral peril is greater. The Negro does not and cannot threaten white supremacy. He neither desires nor expects social equality. The Negro is not so stupid. He asks only for justice. And no civilization can refuse to give him justice and survive. History shows that the stronger race denying justice to the weaker people destroys first its own moral fiber and ultimately brings destruction upon itself."

"Therefore we ask our fellow citizens to unite with us in upholding white supremacy by maintaining the principles of righteousness and justice upon which white supremacy depends."

### Platform Stated

"We have no affiliation with the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, or any other similar organization within or without the State of Georgia."

"We advocate:

1. Education for all—none should be left to learn by chance those things which civilization demands of man, regardless of color.
2. Upholding and protecting the purity of both the white and Negro races.
3. The enforcement of contracts and of the law.
4. The immediate arrest of all persons charged with crime, their protection under arrest, a speedy and fair trial, and the quick punishment of those convicted.
5. The support of all public officials in the performance of their duties—the condemnation of those

who fall through fault of their own to uphold the law."

"6. Separate, but decent, sanitary and adequate accommodations for both races."

"7. The removal of causes for friction, fear, suspicion and ill will between whites and blacks by intelligent conference and cooperation between the leaders of both races."

"8. Publicity—knowledge of the facts will end any evil."

"9. The gospel of justice, mercy, and mutual forbearance for all."

"We oppose:

"1. Social equality between the races."

"2. Politicians seeking office by fanning the flames of race prejudice."

"3. Criminals by their lawless acts bringing condemnation upon all Georgians."

"4. Lynch law and mob violence, murder, peonage, night-riding mobs, and other forms of crime, and those who defend such crimes as evidence of, or necessary to, white supremacy."

"5. The violation of contracts by laborer or employer."

"6. The propaganda being used to inflame the minds of both whites and blacks with reference to the question of race relations."

"7. The oppression and intimidation of the weak and ignorant."

"8. As Georgians, we have been stirred and moved by a study of race conditions in Georgia and the south to try to serve our State and people. We ask and believe that we shall receive your support."

## LARGE MAJORITY FOR DISARMAMENT

Members of National Economic  
League Council Vote Eight to  
One in Favor of a Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Answering the question, "Should the United States take the initiative in summoning a conference with Great Britain and Japan for the limitation or reduction of naval armaments?" members of the national council of the National Economic League on International Relations, in which William Howard Taft heads the executive council, have registered 858 votes in favor to 113 against. On the question of whether the United States should take the initiative in summoning a general conference for the limitation or reduction of land armaments, the vote was 888 in favor to 123 against.

The national council has in its membership presidents and professors of universities, judges, lawyers, bankers, merchants, manufacturers, farmers and labor leaders. "The aim has been," says a league bulletin, "to make it representative of the informed and unbiased opinion of the entire country." Elsewhere the statement is made that the purpose of the National Economic League "is to create an informed and disinterested leadership for public opinion—a leadership that is free from any possible partisan bias or class interest and that will be accepted as representing simply the best thought of this country—and to provide the educational means of developing a public opinion that will respond to such leadership."

Other issues submitted to the council included the question as to whether the United States should refrain from joining any associations of nations, the members voting 149 "yes" to 823 "no." On the question as to whether the United States should enter the existing League of Nations with modifications in general such as were acceptable to the Senate of the United States, the council members favored it by 657 votes to 298 against. The Root-Phillimore permanent court of international justice proposition, adopted by the Assembly of the League at Geneva, was favored by a vote of 840 to 61. By large majorities the council members also favored ratification of the Versailles Treaty with reservations, and repeal by the United States of its war legislation. Cancellation of the \$10,000,000,000 indebtedness of the Allies to the United States was not favored.

## EMERGENCY LAW ON DRUG IMPORTS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The federal grand jury has asked the judge of the District Court here to recommend to Congress immediate passage of an emergency law curtailing importation of drugs.

Replying to the jury's request for information, Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Health Commissioner, said that the United States had become the greatest drug country in the world. He urged that importation of opium be prohibited together with that of other drugs be limited to 25,000 pounds annually and dealt out by the government.

In a case involving violation of the Harrison drug act the jury said it had discovered that both the city and state departments usually invested with control and supervision of narcotics had practically suspended and had gone on record to the effect that there is no law that makes it possible for them to "stem the tide of this approaching menace."

### WISCONSIN PARK PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—The legislature recently completed its work providing for Northern Lakes Park, comprising 8000 acres of virgin forest in Price and Sawyer counties, with nearly 20 lakes, to cost \$250,000; Dells of the Wisconsin River Park, one of the great scenic beauties of Wisconsin, about 200 acres, to cost \$70,000, and a park north of Beloit, to cost \$15,000.

## EXPEDITION TO TIP OF SOUTH AMERICA

Rich Fossiliferous Deposits Found  
in Straits of Magellan Dis-  
trict—Study of Flora and  
Fauna—Peat and Coal

By special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

Buenos Aires, Argentina—Argentina has just sent its first expedition of natural scientists into the Straits of Magellan district at the southern tip of the continent with extremely satisfactory results, the expedition has reported.

The expedition also brought back from both Dawson Island and Punta Arenas a large collection of native plants which were in flower or bearing fruit when collected.

From Dawson Island the expedition

leaves, the remains of carbonized plants.

In Port Harris the veins of coal which were discovered by the expedition were all very small, but a test showed the coal to be of a bituminous character, and the explorers believe it would not be surprising if coal should be found in greater quantities in other parts of the island or in the neighboring territories, either Chilean or Argentine.

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## PROPER TITLE FOR SOUTH AMERICANS

Representatives of Many Republics Discuss Appellation for Southern Countries at the Hispano-American Congress

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SEVILLE, Spain.—When the Hispano-American Congress of History and Geography entered fairly into its business at Seville much evidence was afforded by the delegates of careful, acute and original investigation and a certain boldness of decision. Above all, the splendid romance of South America was displayed. A few of the delegates were missing at the inaugural proceedings, but when the various sessions began their work all were present.

The republics of South America were all fully represented, and also the other lands that owed their early civilization, development and language to Spain, and the islands, too. These, with the special delegates of learned societies, made an imposing assembly. The Argentine Republic was represented by the sub-inspector-general of education, Pascual Guglielmino; Chile by the eminent historian, José Toribio Medina; and Colombia by its Minister to Madrid, Francisco José de Urrutia, former president of the Senate and former Minister of Foreign Relations, and also by Mr. Rivas and Mr. Posada, president and secretary of the Academy of History at Bogotá, by General Restrepo Triada, and by its Consul-General at Cadiz, Manuel Valladares; Ecuador by Jacinto Jijón; Peru by Luis Ulloa; Brazil by its plenipotentiary in Madrid, Albiades Peçanha; Costa Rica by Manuel María Peralta, and Cuba by Dr. Salvador Masip.

### South American History

In addition to these were Dr. González Brin, representing the Academy of Diplomatic Studies of Bogotá, Mr. Restrepo, representing the Academy of History of Cartagena de Indias, Marcos H. Ayala representing the American Academy of History of Buenos Aires, Adolfo S. Carranza representing the Hispano-American Ateneo of the same city, the Marqués de Figueroa for the Ibero-American Union of Madrid, of which he is president, Mr. Quintero, Peres Sarmiento, Mr. Cebrian, Mr. Soller and Sebastián Ayala for the Hispano-American Academy of Science and Art of Cadiz, General Fernández Bastos for the Royal Academy of Exact Sciences, Physical and Natural, José R. del Franco for the Junta of Historical Studies of Cordova, and Mr. Loza for the Mexican Commission of Studies and Investigations in the National Archives of Mexico.

It was laid down in advance that the system and general idea of the congress should be that the conclusions adopted should be eminently practical and should signalize the beginning of a vigorous and effective campaign, with the object of achieving the intellectual approximation of all the countries of Spanish origin.

The sessions began at the outset, through the medium of various erudite papers and discussions, to penetrate deeply into obscure channels of the historical past in South America. The two first papers read in the Pre-Spanish-American and Philippines section were, "Prehistory and pre-Columbian History of the Antilles," by Calisto Maso, and "Vocabulary of Native Languages" by Eduardo Posada. As a special appetizer for their studies the whole congress at the outset paid a visit to the old Roman ruins at Italica, a few miles outside Seville, where only a couple of days before some fresh excavations had resulted in most interesting and important discoveries.

### Meaning of "America"

Mr. Posada, in the course of his address, said that while originally a number of idioms and dialects existed in America the idiomatic unification was due to Spain. The work of the early conquerors and missionaries had to be remembered, and, as pioneers in the study of native languages, the work of the first historians, Ovando, Herrera, and Feijóo, of the travelers Humboldt and Nuytze, and of the investigators, Rivie and Restrepo, deserved to be mentioned. It was determined to make an appeal to states, societies and individuals in all the countries of South America to stimulate their studies and investigations of an archaeological character and in every other direction that would tend to throw light on prehistorical periods, and that special attention should be given also to folklore.

In the American history section a question that has been agitating various people in Spain and South America of late, that of the proper general name to give to what is now called in Spain simply "America," and elsewhere "South America," was brought up, and caused a lively discussion. To the Spaniards this part of the New World is always just "America," and nothing more, the northern part being never "America," but "the United States," the people of the latter being described as such, or (and not disrespectfully) "Yankees," for short, only the South Americans being "Americans."

There has, however, lately been some disturbance among the Spaniards owing to the increasing tendency, as it seems to have been observed, for other European peoples to describe South America as "Latin-America" and thereby to insinuate that other nations than Spain were largely and even equally interested. It is evident that this tendency in France, which has lately, by missions and otherwise, been paying most special attention to South America, has excited some Spaniards and brought them to the con-

clusion that counter-tendencies in the direction of claiming South America for Spain only in certain senses must be stimulated.

### Latin or Spanish

Ramon Manjares brought up the question now, in a paper entitled "The Denomination 'Latin-America.'" He said that this denomination was anti-scientific and prejudicial to Spain. He said that they who employed the phrase "Spanish race," did so in the full conviction that they were not referring to a race in the prehistoric naturalist sense of the word, as to which there were many different opinions, but in reference to the "Gens Hispana," the sum of all who from remote ages had lived on this side of the Pyrenees, of the people who together were called "Hispania" by Rome, the primary material that Rome molded and made to enter into history.

From this point of view they called themselves Latins. But what was the Latin race? At the present time, it was said, the Latin nations were those that were most deeply Latinized or Romanized, but it was easy to see how vague was this conception since Latinization embraced more peoples than today formed nations. Hence the phrase "Spanish race" was more precise than "Latin race." "We are Spaniards," said Ramon Manjares, "we were Latins." By the term "Spanish-America" had always been understood the aggregate of the present free nations of America, civilized by Spain and controlled today by the descendants of those Spaniards, and in greater or lesser association with the native blood.

### Advertising Spain

When everybody had been displaying conformity with such a denomination there appeared and was rapidly disseminated the title of "Latin-America," the pretension being put forward that "Spanish-America" could not be taken to include Brazil and Haiti, which were of Latin origin. That might be well enough, but that which was only Spanish-America should not be called "Latin-America." But if differences were to be marked and the states of Spanish origin were "Latin-America," the others could not be so. In good logic the term "Latin-America" was inadmissible if "Latin" and "Spanish" were terms of definite classification.

The true finality of the name "Latin-America" was expressed by Mr. Espinosa, a North American professor, when he said that every time that "Spanish-America" was spoken or printed the name of Spain was announced. It was a legitimate, just and true announcement. Every time that "Latin-America" was spoken or printed the announcement of the name of Spain was neglected and that of "Latin-America," meaning something different, was put forward. It was essential that an effort should be made to propagate the use of the term "Spanish-America" exclusively, and that specially this should be insisted upon in Spain.

### Hispanico Advocated

There was another bad tendency to use the term "Ibero-America," which was supposed to include Brazil in the sum of nations of Spanish and Portuguese origin, but was that necessary? Rodó had said that the name "Hispano-America" suited the natives of Brazil, and it was supported by the authority of Almeida Garret because "Spain" and "Portugal" were political names, but "Hispania" was a geographical name which included the two. They had been called "Hispania" for more than 20 centuries.

In teaching centers of the United States of America, the name "Spanish" was employed in reference to matters of origin purely, and "Hispano" to such as embraced Spanish and Portuguese generally. Why should the same not be done elsewhere? The consequences of the use of the terms "Spanish-America" and "Ibero-America," or their tendencies were simply in the direction of forgetfulness and neglect. That, and nothing else, was the aim of those who propagated them, but for themselves they aspired to a spiritual "Hispania," a conjunction of Spain, Portugal and the America that proceeded from them both, a society of nations, a race that loved right, justice and liberty.

He therefore, in conclusion, asked the congress to adopt three resolutions, the first being that the term "Latin-America" was incorrect, the second that the term "Ibero-America" was unnecessary, and the third that the term "Hispanico" should be employed for what was common to Spain and Portugal and for the America that proceeded from them both. Decision upon these propositions was reserved until a later sitting.

## TORONTO PRINTERS RETURNING TO WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—Compositors, pressmen and bookbinders who are on strike in Toronto for a 44-hour week, a closed shop, and higher wages are gradually returning to work. The Toronto Typothetae, representing the employing printers, reports that many union employees are returning to the scene of their former activities and asking that they be given their old jobs. The members of the Toronto Typothetae stand firm in their determination not to dismiss any of the new help to make place for old employees who went out on strike.

W. A. Sutherland, secretary of the Toronto Typothetae, after a meeting of the employers' defense committee, told a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor that no negotiations are in progress between the various unions and the Typothetae. "There will not be any negotiations," said Mr. Sutherland, "until the Typographical Union recedes from its demand of more pay, less work, a closed shop and all other impossible demands."

## READJUSTMENT OF ENGLISH RAILWAYS

Government Faces Difficult Problem in Transferring Systems to Former Private Ownership

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

LONDON, England.—The government appears to be managing the readjustment consequent upon the re-transfer of the railways from the state to the owners rather better than they handled the coal mines in similar circumstances. Practically all the trouble with the miners was caused by accelerating at short notice the de-control that had been fixed for the end of August. There is every prospect that when on that date the railways are handed back to the shareholders all questions as between the government and the companies, and between the companies and their employees, will have been satisfactorily settled and that a reign of peace, if not prosperity, will follow.

The state control of the railways for seven years inevitably gave rise to a whole crop of problems, not the least difficult being those relating to finance. Hence the appointment of the Colwyn Committee to examine the situation and report on the liability of the state at the expiration of the war-time period. As Major Barnes, a member of the committee, which consisted largely of members of Parliament, pointed out when the question came up for discussion in the House of Commons, the committee had a colossal task. They had to investigate the whole series of negotiations carried on by correspondence and interviews extending over the period of control.

### Seven Years' Control

There were three principal agreements under which liabilities arose. By the original agreement the government undertook in effect to bear any loss to the companies arising from any cause during the period of control, which was extended for two years after the war. Next was an agreement in respect of deferred maintenance, repairs and other work having to be postponed because materials and men were not available. Under a third agreement the companies were to receive the difference in the value of any stores in their possession at the end of the period of control and that which would have been the value of those stores at the end of 1914.

Explaining the government proposals, Sir Eric Geddes, Minister of Transport, claimed that the position of the railways under their agreement with the state was a favorable one during the war. For seven years the companies had had no anxiety as to their net receipts and dividends. He believed that in the last year they had distributed £1,000,000 more than in any previous year, and they had maintained their property as far as they could, regardless of increased cost, at the expense of the state. No other statutory undertaking had been placed on a similar favored basis during the war. During the seven years the railway companies' receipts and expenditure amounted to £2,400,000,000. It would indeed be strange if in a transaction of such magnitude disputes did not arise and lead to controversy, but it was desirable at the end of control to have a final settlement, so that uncertainty might not continue in this great and essential industry, and therefore the Colwyn Committee was appointed.

### Settlement Basis

The committee put the state's liability at the outside figure of £158,000,000, but showed how it might be greatly reduced. Sir Eric said both sides had endeavored to arrive at a fair settlement, the last thing the government wanted to do being to run away from their legal obligations. After spending many weary weeks in slogging out the matter and after very long and arduous negotiations, the government and the Railway Executive Committee had agreed upon the basis of a settlement. The state has agreed to meet the companies £60,000,000, less £9,000,000 income tax in two installments, one at the end of this year and the other at the end of next year. Over 100 companies were involved in the settlement, and a few were not satisfied with it. Ireland was entirely out of the arrangement, and would be dealt with separately.

The government has made certain reservations to the terms of settlement, three being of special importance. One involves a sum of £20,000,000, which the government challenged after check and scrutiny of the accounts. Another relates to £8,000,000, which represents excess expenditure, expenditure the companies incurred after spending their full quota at the 1913 rate on maintenance of their property, and if necessary the item will be tested in the law courts. A further £2,000,000, connected with the sending of rolling stock, locomotives, and permanent way to France, is also at issue, making a total of £30,000,000 yet to be adjusted.

### Present Problem

Sir Eric Geddes confidently recommended the settlement to Parliament and the country, as being fair and reasonable, and following the spirit and not the strict letter of the law, where the latter pressed unduly hard upon the taxpayer. How the companies would spend the £51,000,000 was, he said, their affair. No doubt they will use it in stabilizing the industry. Most of the companies have been severely strained in their finances. On their behalf it is urged that during the last seven years there has been put upon them a burden of wages which, if not drastically reduced, they cannot possibly meet and remain solvent. A correspondent of The Times states that in 1913 the net profits of the railway companies amounted to, roughly, £50,000,000.

During the period of government control the wages have been increased by £25,000,000, so that the whole of the net profits have been wiped out and £25,000,000 more.

The problem with which the companies are now confronted is how, at present charges, to make the railways pay. And many smaller enterprises are faced with the same difficulty. Money is now very hard to come by, and many large concerns of high standing would find it difficult, if called upon, to pay 20s. in the pound.

## LABOR DEFEATED IN NEW ZEALAND CITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—The Labor Party was defeated signally at the biennial municipal elections in New Zealand. The party secured a few seats on the local governing bodies in the cities, but did not get strong representation anywhere. Plainly its promises of advancement on bold socialist lines did not appeal to the electors. The city and borough councils in New Zealand are elected practically on the parliamentary franchise, that is to say, every adult citizen has a vote, and it is quite obvious that all the workers do not vote for Labor candidates. If they did, Labor mayors and Labor councilors would rule the cities.

The fact of the matter is that very many of the workers themselves are distrustful of the Labor organization. The case of Wellington may be quoted in illustration of the nature and methods of this organization. There is a Labor representation committee composed of delegates of the principal Labor unions. This committee is dominated by the active extremists, who have managed to capture most of the executive positions in the Labor circles. When a local or national election is approaching, the committee receive nominations from the unions, and by an elective process it selects the candidates who are to represent Labor in the fight.

Just how the process operates has been made quite clear to the general public, but the result very often is to put into the field the worst possible candidates. The citizens of Wellington were invited this year to accept as their mayor a "red" extremist, whose sole prior claim on the attention of the community had been a very public utterance derogatory to all "agreements." More level-headed Labor leaders of proven capacity were passed over in the selection.

The powers of the Labor representation committee do not end when the election is over. If a candidate nominated by the committee has been elected to any public body, he is required to adopt the policies of the committee, accept its instructions and, if so ordered, resign at its dictation. If Wellington elected a Labor mayor, therefore, the real center of authority would be the room where the committee meets; the mayor would not represent the people of the city, but merely the trade unionists who had created the committee.

The supporters of the system retort that representatives ought to be subject to recall if they do not stick to their election pledges. This really is another way of saying that men who are placed in positions of responsibility become cautious about the safety of the machine they are guiding. The divorcing of authority from responsibility is the really dangerous feature of the caucus system as New Zealand Labor is trying to apply it.

## ST. LAWRENCE PLANT WOULD RIVAL NIAGARA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—Montreal is vitally interested in the plan for creating in the St. Lawrence a power dam and works capable of developing 1,000,000 horsepower of electric energy, which has just been submitted to the International Joint Commission on Navigation and Power in the St. Lawrence River by Hugh L. Cooper & Co., consulting engineers, of New York. The report presented is the result of two years' study and the interests supporting Mr. Cooper and his associates have already spent over \$200,000 on the surveys.

The scheme will concern navigation as much as power. The plant, it is claimed, besides giving power facilities equal to, or better than are afforded by Niagara Falls, for a radius of 400 miles from the Croix Island site, will also be a first class step towards creating a 30-foot channel between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic by way of Montreal. The surface of Lake Ontario, it is calculated, will be maintained at 245½ feet above sea level, a gain of a foot and three-quarters over lowest recorded levels. There will be available a foot of water over Lake Ontario's area of 7340 miles for regulating the St. Lawrence below the chief dam at Croix Island. In all, the plan calls for five dams and lock series before the level of Montreal is reached.

The difficulties in constructing such works will be great. When cofferdams have been placed hitherto, 40,000 cubic feet of water a second has been considered an excessive amount to handle. On the St. Lawrence, under the present scheme, cofferdams will have to be placed when four and a half times as much water as that is being discharged. The time required for the work is five years at least, so that the temporary constructions that the temporary structures of ordinary permanent structures. The estimated final cost is put at \$1,450,000. The promoters propose to have not less than 400,000 electric horsepower ready for delivery on the United States side in approximately 60 months after starting, and 50,000 horsepower is to be put at the disposal of Canadian users, to be increased according to demand.

## "IMPERIAL CABINET" CALLED MISNOMER

General Smuts Points Out Dominion Conference at London Is for the Interchange of Views, Not for Decisions

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In regard to the term "imperial cabinet," General Smuts, Prime Minister of South Africa, has already expressed his opinion that the phrase is a "complete misnomer." He said the present conference is for the interchange of views, without which certain large questions of policy could not be settled; but actual decisions could only be taken by the several governments and parliaments concerned.

The status of the dominions, which has been so enhanced as a result of the war and the Peace Conference, at which they were treated as separate nations, has been the cause of the calling of a further conference, which will be known as the "constitutional conference" for 1922. The agenda for this future constitutional conference will be one subject for discussion at the imperial cabinet. The other main subjects to be debated at the "cabinet" are the question of the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance; a general view of the main features of foreign relations, particularly affecting the dominions; and a preliminary consideration, preparatory to the proposed constitutional conference, of some methods of arriving at a common understanding regarding external affairs which concern the whole Empire.

### Minor Considerations

Ten further subjects have also been mooted for discussion; but as these are not of such urgent importance, and owing to the fact that it is not desired unduly to prolong the deliberations, it is unlikely that they will be exhaustively thrashed out. The Government of Canada has already expressed its doubt as to the desirability of including these additional subjects in the agenda for the cabinet. Among these questions are the following:

The position of British Indians in other parts of the Empire; naval, military and air defense; the development of civil aviation; inter-imperial communication by land, sea and air; the question of German reparations, including the division between different parts of the Empire; the imperial statistical bureau; and imperial patents, and the recommendations of the overseas settlement conference held recently in London. As mentioned it is not likely that the majority of these subjects will receive much attention owing to the limited time at the disposal of the cabinet.

### Unequally Affected

Even the main subjects do not, of course, equally affect all the dominions. For instance, the question of the renewal or otherwise of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty is full of meaning for Australia and New Zealand, and to a lesser extent, for Canada; on the other hand, the matter is one of purely academic, or only very indirect moment to South Africa.

General Smuts has declared that the paramount aim of the British Empire should be to secure a complete understanding with the United States, and no renewal of the Japanese Treaty should take place unless America is satisfied that no risk to its interests could follow from that pact. He added that imperial defense was largely a Pacific question and South African interests were, therefore, only indirect.

W. M. Hughes, the Prime Minister of Australia, while being very desirous for the renewal of the treaty, takes exactly the same view as General Smuts concerning its effect on Anglo-American friendship, and has declared that the hope of the world lies in the friendship and understanding between Great Britain and the United States, and added that "while making every effort to retain the friendship of Japan, we cannot make an enemy of the United States." He advocated the renewal of the treaty and said: "Our ideal at the conference is, as I see it, a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty in a form and modified, if that should be deemed proper, as will be acceptable to Britain and to America, to Japan and ourselves."

General Smuts was very emphatic in regard to the question of Great Britain and European "entanglements," and strongly advocated warmer relations with America. He said that it was impossible to continue to be entangled in the embroilments of Europe, and the Empire should revert to the traditional policy of having no European entanglements.

"We should not be dragged about by any partisan on the Continent, but should put our foot down and declare that we were going to foster and stand by peace," he asserted. "If the Empire were backed by the United States of America we could secure the peace of the world by a policy detached from the feuds of the Continent." General Hertzog, the leader of the Opposition in the South African Parliament, dealing with the question of imperial defense, said that their system of defense was daily being linked with the European military chain, and that the object was that in future wars South Africa should go hand in hand with Great Britain.

The consensus of opinion in Canada is equally in the direction of peace, and Sir Robert Borden, the former Prime Minister, would not hazard any opinion as to the final shape which the Empire's Constitution should take, but said that he was among those who believed that the voice of the dominions, which had become a potent influence in determining the Empire's foreign relations, would be exercised in the direction of peace. Speaking for himself alone, he said that Britain would hesitate to engage in war against strong public opinion in Canada or Australia. He further went on to say that his own view was that the diplomatic unity of the Empire should, as far as possible, be maintained, but there ought to be a united front consolidated by previous agreement at a conference. Sir Robert, in finishing his speech, aroused the unanimous approval of the Canadian House of Commons by declaring that the goal should be set before them of a commonwealth of nations within the Empire on a basis of equality and cooperation.

### Voice in Foreign Policy

In discussing foreign affairs, New Zealand's Prime Minister, referring to the proposal to admit the dominions to the imperial councils in regard to matters of foreign policy, mentioned his speeches on that subject in the New Zealand Parliament, when he had expressed himself in favor of an imperial executive upon which the United Kingdom, India and the dominions should be represented. In those speeches he had pointed out that the dominions had got to the length of being partners in the Empire. That did not mean, of course, that New Zealand should have as much say as Great Britain or a big Dominion like Canada, but he thought it should be able to take a share on an imperial executive in strengthening the ties of the Empire.

Whatever shape the agenda of the Empire Cabinet takes, and whatever scope they cover, there is no doubt that the questions to be discussed and agreed upon will be of far-reaching importance to the future of the British race, and the deliberations of the prime ministers who have come from all parts of the world to represent their respective countries will be followed with the greatest earnestness, not only by the component parts of the Empire who are directly concerned, but also by those foreign countries whose interests come within the orbit of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

## COALITION LIBERALS IN BRITAIN ORGANIZE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

BIRMINGHAM, England.—Mr. Lloyd George's supporters having been defeated in the recent election in the National Liberal Club, where the "Wee Frees" reign supreme, the Coalition Liberals are not letting the grass grow beneath their feet, but are organizing their party machine throughout the country.

At a conference recently held in Birmingham to form a Coalition Liberal Council for the West Midlands, the following message from the Premier was read: "I welcome your cooperation in bringing the contribution of Liberalism to the welfare of the country and the Empire." Lord Charnwood, who presided, sent a reply assuring the Premier, on behalf of the meeting, of confidence and loyalty.

Mr. McCurdy, as chief whip, the principal speaker, said he hoped the movement they were inaugurating would represent the new liberalism whose outlook upon world affairs had been tempered and refined by the experiences of the last few years. He said the new organization was necessary because the older organization had largely committed themselves to the doctrine that it was treason for Liberals to cooperate with other parties. The new organization stood first for liberalism, believing liberalism should share in shaping the world's destinies during the present critical years.

## NEW ZEALAND TREATS ITS SOLDIERS WELL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

AUCKLAND, New Zealand.—That New Zealand leads the world in the treatment of returned soldiers is the conviction brought back from the Empire conference of former service men by W. E. Leadley, who was one of the New Zealand delegates to that important gathering in Cape Town. Mr. Leadley has no qualification to make in his eulogy of New Zealand's system.

"There is no country in the Empire can touch it," he continued, chatting to a newspaper correspondent on reaching Wellington. "Canada," he said, "can beat us on pensions. The Australian gratuity scheme is slightly more liberal than ours, but, taking our land settlement, pensions, gratuity, and business loans, no other country can touch us, and New Zealand has a great reputation abroad." Mr. Leadley reports that the conference decided to work on a non-party and non-political basis, which is the attitude taken up by most returned soldiers in New Zealand. There has been much debate on the proposal that the Returned Soldiers' associations should enter politics as a new party, but the proposal was strongly opposed by the press, and we have probably heard the last of it as a serious policy.

### MILK PRICE ADVANCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—An advance of ½ cent a quart in the price of milk to the New England Milk Producers Association has been made by the farmers. Greater cost of production at this season of the year is given as a reason.

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## MR. ERZBERGER AND THE NEW GERMANY

Former Minister Says Workers Must Work Eight Hours Daily—Country Can No Longer Remain the Cheapest Producer

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—Now that the reparations question is out of the way and, equally important, now that France seems to be willing to forego the occupation of the Ruhr coal basin, there seems to be no reason why Germany should not enter upon a period of great activity and economic production. "Matthew Erzberger, German Finance Minister in the first Republican Cabinet, and still, though out of office, one of the foremost men in the new Germany, is one of those who takes an optimistic view of the situation."

"The 26 per cent export duty which the Allies have imposed upon us," replied Mr. Erzberger when the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor asked him for his views on Germany's economic future, "is somewhat complicated, and makes an answer unusually difficult. The export duty in question can only lead to a satisfactory result from the allied standpoint provided international economic relations are not disturbed through the imposition of further sanctions. Germany, provided the present world prices continue, may count on reaching shortly a yearly export trade of about 20,000,000,000 marks, although clearly production must greatly increase before that substantial amount is reached."

## An Eight-Hour Day

"The workers must realize the necessity of working eight hours daily. An increased production can only be reached, moreover, if the old keenness of hard work returns in Germany. Here, as elsewhere, the town worker does not display a pre-war readiness to work, a state of mind which is, of course, readily exploited by the radicals. My own view is that throughout Europe generally, and not merely in Germany, we shall not return to a satisfactory state of things industrially until the workers receive a direct and personal interest in the industries with which they are connected. That is the only way to overcome successfully radicalism in Germany at least."

Mr. Erzberger, however, took pains to emphasize that increased production through a contented body of workers would not alone enable Germany to meet her obligations toward the Allies. "The 26 per cent export tax," he continued, "which is a world protective tax against German products, must be levied without thereby destroying Germany's chances of getting a share in the world's markets. It should always be remembered that the increase of German taxation has already greatly increased the cost of production in Germany. I hold the view strongly that as long as unfettered free trade prevails in Germany itself the export duty will never work satisfactorily."

## Need of Carrels

"What do you suggest then?" Mr. Erzberger was asked. "Simply that carrels or associations of the various industries should be formed under the control of the central government," replied Mr. Erzberger emphatically. "For each carrel a plan would then be drawn up enabling the 26 per cent export duty to be satisfactorily paid. Those carrels or associations would also have the duty of regulating the price of German goods abroad as compared with the home price, so that all exported goods—due account having been taken of the 26 per cent duty—would neither underbid nor exceed the world market price."

"As I declared recently in Frankfurt, we Germans can no longer afford the luxury of being the cheapest sellers in the world. The concentration of German industry into carrels is the more necessary because the present system of unrestricted trade leaves the door open to fraud against the State. For example, if a German sells a foreigner goods to the value of, say, 100,000 marks there is at present no obstacle to their coming to an arrangement whereby the price should be regarded as, say, 200,000 marks. In that way the German exporter would claim from the State, and obtain, a sum of 50,000 marks as against the 26,000 marks to which he is entitled, doubtless diverting the extra money which comes from the pockets of the German taxpayer with the foreign purchaser."

## A Radical Break

"A radical break with the system of unrestricted trade in Germany," continued Mr. Erzberger, "is unconditionally necessary. The exact organization of the carrels which I advocate could be left until later, although obviously workers' representatives as well as those of employers must form part in them. Moreover, no bureaucracy must be allowed to fetter the initiative and enterprise of the business men who must control them."

Mr. Erzberger added that "obviously Germany in the future must aim at being self-supporting. In particular," he said, "must our agriculture be strengthened so that we may be freed from the necessity of importing wheat and foodstuffs generally. With the help of a yearly importation of phosphates to a value of between two and three hundred million gold marks an attempt must be made to make our soil more productive than before the war. A high import tax must be placed on vegetables, coffee, tea, wines, while other foodstuffs must not be allowed to enter Germany."

Mr. Erzberger, of course, takes the

view that the loss of Upper Silesia would render highly problematic Germany's power to carry out the reparations promises. "At the same time," he said in conclusion, "I regard as the most important of all factors likely to result in the fulfillment of the conditions imposed on us a close collaboration of employers and workers."

## SOLDIERS SETTLE ON CANADIAN LAND

Veterans Have Occupied Nearly 5000 Acres in the Dominion With Liberal State Assistance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Since the creation of the Soldiers Settlement Board in 1917, a total of 25,443 returned soldiers have taken up and occupied land in the various provinces of the Dominion, of which number 19,771 have received federal financial assistance for the purchase and stocking of their farms. The total area of land now occupied by soldier settlers under the act is 4,354,799 acres, of which 2,153,184 represents purchased land, 360,227 encumbered land, and 950,108 homestead land. The total amount of financial assistance given to settlers under this scheme was \$80,371,750. In the year 1920 soldier settlers broke 194,253 acres of new land, and it is expected that during the present year an area aggregating 500,000 acres will be brought under cultivation. The 1920 crop returns received by the board show a total of \$13,953,178 worth of main crops produced by these new settlers.

The above is a general summary of the operations of the board to date. For economy of administration and efficiency in collections, standard rates of payment in all contracts have been fixed. In Ontario and the east that standard date is November 1; in the west it is October 1. In the fall of 1920 a fairly large number of settlers who had been established in 1918 and 1919 had payments falling due; there were, to be explicit, 12,361 with the due payments aggregating \$2,315,181. On the 31st of March 1920, or 73.2 per cent of these settlers, had paid \$1,159,569, or 50 per cent of the actual payments owing. These prepayments amounted to \$794,122, so that the amount actually collected in installments amounted on March 31 last to \$1,953,692. Considering the collapse of markets in the middle of the year, this showing is considered to be highly satisfactory.

## Repayment of Loans

Subject to regulations requiring previous adequate practical farming experience in Canada, and general fitness, members of the Canadian expeditionary force who saw service both outside and inside Canada are eligible under the act. The benefits of the act also apply to ex-members of any of the imperial, dominion or allied forces who saw service in their own country. In the case of dominion or ex-service men not resident in Canada at the outbreak of the war, they are required to work on a farm in Canada to gain experience before they are qualified to participate in the benefits of the act. They are also required to have sufficient working capital to maintain their dependents until returns from the land are forthcoming, and to pay down 20 per cent of the cost of land, stock, implements and buildings.

Loans may be granted up to \$7500 at 5 per cent interest, repayable on the amortization plan, in six annual installments in the case of loans for stock and equipment, and in 25 annual installments in the case of land and buildings. Since the commencement of operations, 59,331 returned soldiers have made application to the board for certificates of qualification. Of these applicants, 43,063 were granted qualification certificates. There are 651 now obtaining further practical experience; a number of the others are still in abeyance, while others have been disqualified. Of the \$80,000,000 advanced, more than \$65,000,000 have been disbursed in the western provinces.

## Cepherous Offers

The Governor-General reserved all dominion lands within a radius of 15 miles of any railway for returned soldiers. A total of 8772 men have taken advantage of this reservation and have occupied free lands, and of these 3100 received financial assistance for the purchase of stock and equipment.

In the three prairie provinces where dominion lands were available, every eligible returned soldier was entitled under the act to a soldier grant of 160 acres, and in addition was free to exercise his right as a civilian to homestead another 160 acres. A total area of 2,000,000 acres of free land was thus disposed of. In addition to the Dominion lands, large tracts of forest and Indian reserves and of school and Hudson Bay lands were thrown open for purchase.

Loans were granted for the following purposes: To purchase land, \$44,405,542; to remove encumbrances on land already owned by the settler, \$1,917,532; to erect permanent improvements, \$9,039,845; to purchase stock and equipment, \$25,008,760. The average loan per settler is \$4065.13. The government's security is the land, stock and equipment.

## BOWDOIN TO START ON TRIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Plans have been completed for Donald B. MacMillan, arctic explorer, to start today on his voyage to the west shore of Baffin Land in his 30-foot schooner Bowdoin. Provisions for a two-year trip have been placed in the craft which will stop at Wiscasset, Maine, for final supplies. Mr. MacMillan will be accompanied by five men on his expedition.

## THE VALLEY OF THE RHÔNE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Most of the people of the ancient world, Gauls, Romans, Carthaginians, Germans, Franks, Huns, Goths, Saracens, have at one time or another dwelt upon the Rhône, and contributed to its part, rich in historical events: even the Persians have left their mark, their god Mithra being carved on a rock at Bourg-St-Andeol.

The boatmen on the Rhône were very important at one time and formed a little colony of their own, whose traditions went back to the Middle Ages; they still use the word "emperi" (empire) to describe the right bank of the river, and "reisme" (royaume) in describing its left bank.

Now they have lost much of their importance, having been replaced by steamboats and trains, as was predicted in Mistral's poem of the Rhône, "there one of the characters interprets the bas relief of Mithra as a symbol of the early navigation of the river. Vienne, on the left bank of the Rhône, is one of the oldest towns in France; although no longer "la Vienna pulchra," which Martial speaks of, it retains much of its former glory, given it by the Romans. In the reign of Claudius, the House of Livia and Augustus was built, as also the Roman Forum, of which the portico is still to be seen, and from whence a gigantic staircase led to the top of the town. Two well-known statues, the "Pavane" and the "Crouching Venus," were found at Vienne and removed to the Louvre in Paris; many more Roman remains are to be seen in the old church of St. Pierre, now a museum. We walked to the top of the mountain of Solomon, crowned with the ruins of La Batte, a fortress of the Middle Ages, and there a lovely view opened before us of Vienne and the valley of the Rhône, winding in and out among the hills covered with vineyards and olive trees.

Orange was another town on the Rhône much favored by the Romans; approaching it from the north, one is much impressed by a fine triumphal arch, one of the most beautiful monuments built by the Romans in Gaul in honor of the foundation of the city; it is very similar to the arches of Constantine and Septimius Severus in Rome, and ranks next to them in point of size. During the Middle Ages it was transformed into a fortress, and many of the documents of the royal princes of Orange are dated from the "Castle of the Arch." The present Queen of Holland is descended from René of Nassau, to whom the principality of Orange came in 1530.

A still finer Roman monument to be seen in Orange is the ancient theater with its massive facade, "the finest wall in my kingdom," Louis XIV called it. When restored it will hold more than 20,000 spectators. Should you be there in August, you will be able to be present at the plays of the Comédie Française; there under the dark blue sky, studded with stars, and perfect stillness all around, you can listen to the verses of Corneille and Racine, or of the great Greek dramatists.

Of all the towns we visited on the Rhône, Avignon is the one that attracted us most: built on a huge rock overhanging the river, it was originally peopled by a Celtic tribe from Cavares, who lived in the caves, where they found protection from the floods, and from the robbers who roamed about. Little by little a city grew around this rock of the Doms, as it is called, and the Romans built many fine monuments. But Avignon is chiefly celebrated for having been the residence of the popes for about seventy years, during which time it enjoyed more prosperity and happiness than was ever known; either before or after, as we read in "Lettres de Mon Moulin," by Alphonse Daudet. The chief feature of Avignon is the Palace of the Popes, built on the rock of the Doms "la plus belle, et la plus forte maison du monde," according to Froissard. For many centuries it was neglected and allowed to go to rack and ruin, but of late years it has been looked after and is now being restored, and some of the rooms are very beautiful.

Avignon suffered much from invasions of the northern barbarians and the Saracens; these later were actually in possession of the town for a whole year. In 1335 it became a republic, and one of the most popular monuments the republic left to posterity, and now one of the chief features of Avignon is the bridge of St. Bénézet: all true Avignonais delight in the legend concerning it.

Bénézet was a shepherd boy, born at Viviers; one day as he was herding his sheep, he heard a voice calling him three times and telling him to go to Avignon, and there build a bridge over the Rhône; the child, rather frightened, first thought of his sheep and what would happen to them during his absence; besides, how could he build a bridge? He knew nothing about it, nor did he even know where the Rhône was; and he had no money! The voice answered "Your sheep will be cared for, and you will know everything that is necessary to know; you will be taken there, and money will not fail you." An angel, disguised as a pilgrim then appeared, and he had only to follow him. On the banks of

## FIELD FOR HOME ECONOMICS WIDENS

Prospects for More Effective Work Are Brought Out at the Closing Sessions of Convention of American Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Massachusetts.—Prospects for more effective work and for a wider reach in its field of national service, as well as more definite plans for the accomplishment of its practical aims, marked the closing sessions of the American Home Economics Association. As each sec-

tion met it became evident that the policies of the association, which include the establishment of instruction in the elements of home management, thrift and economy in the use of clothing, fuel and other household essentials and the promotion of departments of home economics in normal schools and colleges, were being realized.

Resolutions, bearing directly upon the work of the organization, and passed during the final business session, included the following: a recommendation for government protection and encouragement of the American dye industry; a recommendation for greater activity in bringing to the attention of home economists the need for at least 300 new workers in the extension field; an indorsement of the Smoot bill, now before Congress, providing for home economic research work at the agricultural experiment stations; an indorsement of the Fess bill, also pending in Congress, asking for increased appropriation for teaching home economics in the public schools.

## Textile Side Developing

The textile side of home economics is rapidly developing as a technical subject, and the textile chemist and his work are rapidly increasing in popularity, said Miss Elizabeth Weirick of a textile-testing laboratory of Chicago, while addressing one of the sections of the convention. Miss Weirick pointed out that the time might not be far distant when pure cloth laws, similar to the pure food laws, would be enacted, in order that the quality and durability of textiles and fabrics might be more truly guaranteed. "People are demanding legislation which will penalize the misrepresentation and misbranding of merchandise," said this speaker. "They are no longer willing to buy materials supposed to be durable and then find that they are not. They want to know just what they are buying and the only sure way of knowing is by laboratory testing. The testing of materials is desirable for a number of reasons. Among

## FIELD FOR HOME ECONOMICS WIDENS

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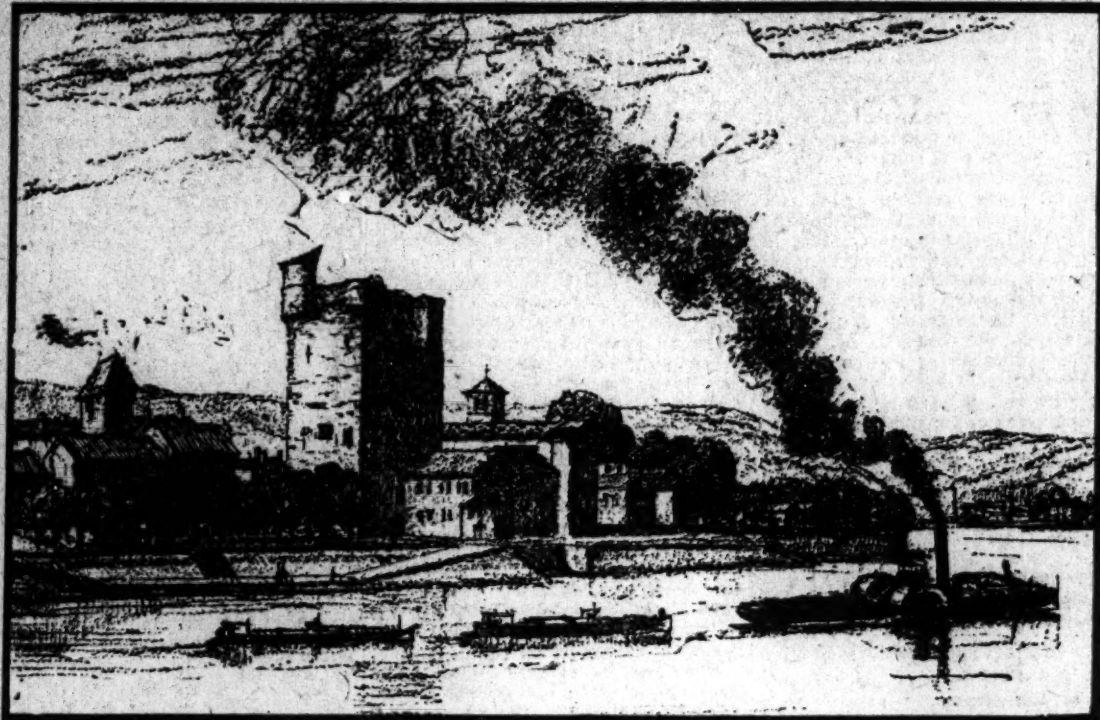
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On the Rhône

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## NEW BILLBOARD RULES IN EFFECT

No Sign Permitted in Massachusetts Without Approval of Local Licensing Authorities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Regulation of billboards, put into effect in Massachusetts yesterday by John N. Cole, State Commissioner of Public Works, are to the effect that no billboard can be erected in any city or town throughout the State without the approval of local licensing authorities. This rule was substituted for one which called for the prohibition of all billboards within 300 feet of a public highway, park, etc., and which the Board of Highway Commissioners claimed to have found impracticable on account of the great diversity of cases in outdoor advertising which would have come under it.

The Department of Public Works intends to hold all outdoor advertisers strictly to the rules governing permits. It says: "Permits may be issued for the maintenance of billboards now located for such length of time as the division may specifically determine; permits may be issued for the location of electrical display signs on buildings, under such restrictions as the division may require." "Upon receipt of an application for the location of a sign in any city or town, notice shall be forwarded to the officials in charge of licenses in said city or town where said sign is to be located, setting forth that such application has been received, and that unless disapproved on the part of said officials within 10 days of date of application, action will forthwith be taken upon the same by the division."

"If objection to the location of such signs as set forth in application is registered by officials of the city or town, a hearing shall be given by the Division of Highways or its representative before action is taken upon said application by the division." No outdoor advertising shall be permitted upon any rock or tree, nor upon any fence or pole bordering on any public highway. From time to time the department will designate certain sections of the State as scenic points from which all signs will be barred.

"Permits granted under this section," says the department, "will allow the posting, erecting, displaying or maintaining of advertising devices for one year, or for such period less than one year, as the division in its discretion may authorize. A minimum fee will be charged for permits issued under this section, with an additional charge to be determined by the length of time that the advertising is to be displayed and the number of signs to be used."

## CANADIAN NEWSPAPER CONVENTION MEETS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia.—The second annual convention of the Canadian Weekly Newspapers Association, held here, was attended by editors and publishers all the way from Halifax to the Pacific coast and nearly 200 members were present. Three questions occupied practically all the time allotted for papers and discussions. The first was the necessity of keeping an accurate cost system in connection with the job printing department. The second was the problem of how much the subscribers can be induced to pay annually for their local weekly. The third was the importance of the editorial column.

Several speakers were very urgent in their recommendations as to the installation of a cost system, in order that the printer may know just how much he ought to charge the customer and be able to justify his charges in case of dispute. Fred W. Kennedy, dean of the faculty of journalism at Washington University, was especially insistent on this point. It must be confessed, however, that a considerable proportion of the audience showed little sign of being impressed. Nevertheless a resolution favoring the installation of a uniform cost system in all offices of members was passed.

A resolution was adopted urging that the universities in each of the provinces install a course in journalism, as has already been done in Ontario and Manitoba and generally throughout the United States. A second resolution declared that the present is no time to shorten the hours of labor in the printing trade. A third advocated a campaign for the increase of production and the use of goods made in Canada.

E. Roy Sayles reported that he and the president had interviewed the authorities at Ottawa, and that there seemed to be no way by which the job offices could escape the payment of the federal license fee and the sales tax of 3 per cent. The members accepted this report very reluctantly.

## SECOND CUTS

COOK them thoroughly, serve them piping hot, and make them taste like the creations of a French chef, by a liberal use of the appetite-teasing

## AI SAUCE

Chocolatés

## "The Ultimate in Candy"

THE GOLDEN RULE was adopted as our Trade Mark. A Quarter of a Century Ago. The tremendous annual increase in the use of GOLDEN RULE PURE FOODS is the best evidence of the consistent practice of this wonderful rule. Sold Direct to the Consumer. A postal will bring a salesman. The Citizen's Wholesale Supply Co. Columbus, Ohio.

F. E. Palmer, Inc. BROOKLINE, MASS. FLOWERS FLORISTS AND LANDSCAPE GARDENERS 870 Washington St. Telephone 2290 Member Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association

## "Good Sense" Shoe all that the name implies

The Coward "Good Sense" Shoe is especially well named, for the comfort and service it gives appeals to your good sense. Made to follow the natural lines of the foot, it allows plenty of toe action combined with an easy snugness at the waist and heel. A splendid shoe for heavy people and those who do much walking.

Made from the best leathers and materials in a wide range of sizes. For men, women and children.

James S. Coward 262-274 Greenwich St., N. Y. C. (Near Warren St.) Sold Nowhere Else

The Coward Shoe



## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

MONEY MARKET IN  
PARIS STILL DULL

Need for Economic Understanding, With Germany Grows More Obvious, While Possible Effect on Bourse Is Discussed

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Nothing seems to stimulate the Paris money market. It was thought that the prospect of a Franco-German accord would have a real effect upon the Bourse but it is difficult to see how it touches any class of shares. It is certainly the subject of speculation in the verbal sense, but not in the financial sense. Everybody agrees that it is possible to arrive at an economic understanding between France and Germany it would be an excellent thing. The fortunes of the two countries are undoubtedly linked together. They have need of each other. The iron ore of Lorraine and the coal of Westphalia are not the only things that are dependent upon each other. This fact is clearly seen in France. It is realized that if there could be formed a great consortium which would include German mining and metallurgical interests and French mining and metallurgical interests, both countries would enormously profit. In financial circles it is certainly believed that the conversations of Mr. Loucheur and Mr. Rathenau are a pointer in this direction. The trouble is that business men are skeptical of any early results being reached.

## Uncertainty About Policy

This skepticism weighs heavily upon the market. Not only is Franco-German policy uncertain, not only is there no real indication of how French credits are to be mobilized, not only is it believed that France has linked herself irrevocably, and perhaps foolishly from the financial viewpoint, to Poland, and that France will have to pay in large part for the enormous Polish army, but there is further the political situation in the Near East which overshadows all dealings in securities. If it were really possible for France to collaborate with Germany in the search for Russian markets and markets in Eastern Europe generally, there would almost inevitably be an important economic revival. But a complete change of French policy not only in respect of Germany but in respect of Russia also is not easy, and it is feared that France will find herself disappointed and disillusioned again.

The Franco-German situation remains fairly stable in the improved position. French money is firm enough. The Banque de Paris is a little stronger in the quotations as is the Union Parisienne. The Credit Lyonnais and the Credit Mobilier show a slight fall.

The strikes in England have helped to a limited extent French coal holdings. However, as the situation is only temporary, the improvement in values is not of much importance. Brumy shares, for example, were dealt in at 2,070 as against 2,057, and Douages at 340 against 357. There are no notable changes in metallurgical values. Schneider shares are offered at 2,250 francs, Acieries de la Marine at 1,060, Denain-Anzin at 1,455. The Forges de Longueville are strong, as are the Châtillon-Commentry and the Ariège shares.

## Outlook for Machinery

There is a good disposition shown by the leading machinery firms. The Constructions Mécaniques Françaises have gone up from 252 to 260 and the Chantiers de la Loire have gained 14 points on their former quotation at 1010. There should, indeed, be a boom in machinery companies in consequence of the new orientation of French policy. Phosphates are firm. The market is impressed by the results of the Phosphates de Msaïta, which produced in 1920 a profit of 2,400,000 francs and paid a dividend of 20 francs. The shares are being dealt in at 265 francs. The Phosphates Tunisiens have risen and now stand in the vicinity of 500 francs, while the Gafsa are over 600.

Navigation shares fluctuate considerably. Among the chief companies the Chargeurs Réunis and the Transatlantiques are slightly down, as is the Transports Maritimes. On the other hand, the Navale de l'Ouest, which has just paid a dividend of 40 francs, has gone up to 482. Suez Canal shares are particularly strong. While awaiting the announcement of the new régime for the French railroads, shares are stationary. On the whole, a survey of French securities and investments shows that there is comparatively little change of any substantial kind to record, and that the Bourse is still in the expectant mood of Mr. Micawber.

## RUSSIAN TRADE WITH DENMARK

COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—The "Extrablad" learns from a reliable source that the Soviet Government has made an official offer to the interested parties in Denmark to supply goods which Russia can export. Negotiations are expected to result from this offer, and the Russian-Danish commercial treaty will shortly be brought into effect.

## FORD MOTOR PRODUCTION

DETROIT, Michigan.—The schedule for production at the Ford Motor works during July calls for 425 cars a day, 4000 to be produced in the United States and 225 at the Ontario and Manchester, England, plants. With 25 working days, about 105,000 cars are to be made during July, compared with 111,500 cars in May.

LIMITED EXPORT  
OF GOLD FAVORED

Middle Course Between the Free Shipment and the Embargo Is Recommended for Argentina

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—A middle course between free gold exportation and the present embargo is advocated in a recommendation drawn up by a committee of the Argentine Confederation of Commerce, Industry, and Production, which is studying the present commercial situation and preparing recommendations for submission to the national government designed to relieve the situation.

After making various recommendations for the financing of exports, the report recommends the removal of all restrictions on the shipment of grain and advises authorization of a limited shipment of gold. It is stated that neither absolute closure of the Caja de Conversión nor complete liberty to withdraw gold is to be recommended and that the quantities for which exportation is authorized should be determined by the amount of gold held by the private banks and the metallic conversion fund in the custody of the Bank of the Nation.

The committee also recommends that the Bank of the Nation should control any gold shipments which may be authorized, in order that the state may benefit and that the shipments may be utilized for interest and amortization services and for state purchases abroad.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

Plans for combining 15 leading independent motion-picture distributors of the United States into one cooperative organization to fight the so-called "movie trust" and to raise \$2,000,000 to carry on an advertising campaign on a national basis were adopted at a meeting of the executive committee of the Motion Picture Theater Owners Association of America at Minneapolis.

A proposed scheme for amalgamation of the amalgamated oil fields of Trinidad, the Anglo-Trinidad Oil Company and the San Francisco Oil Company, with the General Petroleum Company of Trinidad, has been made to stockholders of the companies.

The national debt of the United States was cut over \$1,000,000,000 during the fiscal year, which is about to close. It is the first time since America entered the war that it has lived within its income.

Steel producers at Youngstown, Ohio, have reports that Belgian billets are being offered at Baltimore for \$31.50 a metric ton, against a minimum of \$35, Pittsburgh, per gross ton.

The world's production of crude petroleum has grown from 15,000,000 metric tons in 1913 to 97,000,000 in 1920, according to estimates received in Washington.

The honey industry in Shanghai, China, is worth about \$200,000. During the last two years, honey has been exported to England and America. About \$50,000 to \$60,000 worth of honey has already been ordered for the ensuing season.

A German potash syndicate announces a falling off of 150,000 tons in its output during the first five months of the current year, against the same period 1920, due to the stagnation in home and foreign markets.

COTTON PRODUCTION  
IN UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Cotton production this year promises to be the smallest crop of the last quarter of a century. Friday's forecast by the Department of Agriculture places it at 4,433,000 bales, or nearly 5,000,000 bales smaller than last year's crop, and nearly 8,000,000 bales below the record crop of 1914. This year's acreage is 28.4 per cent smaller than last year's.

The preliminary estimate of acreage and the condition on June 25 by states follow: Virginia acreage 25,000; condition 70; North Carolina 11,500,000 and 67; South Carolina 2,100,000 and 65; Georgia 3,600,000 and 64; Florida 52,000 and 70; Alabama 2,025,000 and 59; Mississippi 2,225,000 and 67; Louisiana 1,011,000 and 64; Texas 9,199,000 and 72; Arkansas 2,138,000 and 78; Tennessee 609,000 and 74; Missouri 93,000 and 80; Oklahoma 1,583,000 and 75; California 131,000 and 77; Arizona 39,000 and 88; New Mexico 15,000 and 87; Lower California's area, about 59,000 acres, is included in the California figures but excluded from the United States total.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Per Cent	Thurs.	Parity
Sterling	127.24	127.24	\$4.8645
France (French)	100.00	100.00	100.00
France (Belgian)	107.94	107.94	100.00
France (Swiss)	107.94	107.94	100.00
Italy	107.94	107.94	100.00
Germany	107.94	107.94	100.00
Canada dollar	107.94	107.94	100.00
Argentine peso	107.94	107.94	100.00
Drachmas (Greek)	107.94	107.94	100.00
Swedish krona	107.94	107.94	100.00
Norwegian kroner	107.94	107.94	100.00
Danish kroner	107.94	107.94	100.00

## INDIAN GOLD RESERVE

LONDON, England.—The India Office has issued the following statement showing the form in which the balance of the gold standard reserve was held on May 31. In India, nil; in England, cash at the Bank of England, \$3515. British Government securities: value as on March 31, 1921, \$24,654,190; British Government securities since purchased (cost price), \$14,673,443; Total, \$39,327,633.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY  
IN GREAT BRITAIN

Wool Values Continue to Advance in the Face of Restricted Consumption and Huge Stocks of Raw Material on Hand

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRADFORD, England.—Although the wool textile industry in this country has been under a cloud owing to the miners' strike, wool values continue to advance in spite of restricted consumption and huge stocks of raw material. Both in the primary markets and in London, Yorkshire buyers are operating on a modest scale, but the running is being made by continental buyers, principally German.

In recent weeks some very big weights of crossbreds have been purchased in South America for direct shipment to Germany, and the strength of the raw material market in London is mainly dependent on competition from that country. The French, aided by an improvement in the franc, are able to buy fairly freely, and Belgian operators are also helping the market. But when all is said and done, it is the strength of the German competition that is responsible for the advance in values. At the time when other countries were buying dear stuff Germany was unable to do very much, with the result that she had very little dear stock to realize at "laughing" prices, and now that the British industry has been strangled on account of the cutting off of coal supplies, German buyers are able practically to dominate the market. Reliable reports indicate that the German textile industry is making considerable headway, and in spite of the adverse exchange there is increasing activity in all departments.

Perhaps one reason for the improvement in the German industry is to be found in the attitude of the workers. While millions of work-people are being thrown out of employment in Great Britain owing to strikes and lockouts on the question of wages, the German workers are complaining about the state restricting the hours of labor to 48 per week. The factory inspectorate of Württemberg, for instance, reports that the workers demand the right to work as long as they like in order that they may earn more money, and in some cases they not only demand longer hours, but even enforce them, and they persist in ignoring the advantages supposed to be gained for health from the reduced working time. This determination to work longer hours and increase production is doubtless enabling manufacturers to produce goods at prices much below those of their competitors, and it is a matter that must be considered by the workers in other countries.

In both the cotton trade and the wool textile industry here disputes regarding wages have retarded activity. Curiously enough, in both trades there has been a strong feeling that trade would revive when industrial troubles were cleared away, and the reports from the United States of increasing machinery activity encourage this belief. In the meantime, production here has been reduced almost to vanishing point, and although tremendous reductions have been made in the price of cloth by manufacturers and merchants, the retail prices of cloths are still extremely high. Thus, for a decent suit most tailors still demand about 10 guineas, whereas the pre-war price would be about 4 guineas.

Consols for money, 48; Grand Trunk, 4%; De Beers, 10%; Rand mines, 2%; bar silver, 35 1/2 per ounce; money, 4 1/2 per cent; discount rates, short 5 1/2 per cent; three months, 5 1/2.

Interest in home rails was light, but the group was steady. Hesitation was noted in Kaffirs but dealings were small. Generally the markets were spotty and the customary week-end apathy was discernible. Consols for money, 48; Grand Trunk, 4%; De Beers, 10%; Rand mines, 2%; bar silver, 35 1/2 per ounce; money, 4 1/2 per cent; discount rates, short 5 1/2 per cent; three months, 5 1/2.

NEW YORK MARKET  
CHANGES UNCERTAIN

NEW YORK, New York.—Price changes were uncertain in the stock market yesterday, largely due to the further selling of oils. The approaching holiday caused the usual curtailment of operations. Mexican Petroleum, against which pressure had been resumed in the early trading, recovered substantially later, though the close was still somewhat lower. Profit-taking caused reactions in steels, motors, and some rails. Call money was firm at 6 per cent. Sales totaled 438,800 shares.

The market closed at an improvement from low: Baldwin Locomotive 7 1/4, off 1/4; Bethlehem Steel 4 1/4, off 1/4; United States Rubber 50 1/2, off 2 1/2; Mexican Petroleum 98 1/2, off 1 1/2; Studebaker 75 1/2, off 1/2.

## PARIS BANK PETITION

PARIS, France.—Latest estimates as to the deficit of the Banque Industrielle de Chine, which has suspended payment and filed a liquidation petition, are estimated at 250,000,000 francs. The difficulty seems to have arisen chiefly from the general decline of values and business in China and India-China, though the generally demoralized state of business in Europe was a contributing cause. The French government is expected to come to the assistance of the bank, and the trouble is believed temporary.

## CANADIAN BANKS STATEMENTS

TORONTO, Ontario.—May statement of Canadian chartered banks shows decrease of \$9,525,316 in current loans in Canada over April figures. They are down to \$1,271,619,731. These loans are now over \$77,000,000 less than in May, 1920. Note circulation of banks contracted \$10,219,549 to \$193,053,990. On the other hand, demand deposits increased \$746,765 and savings deposits \$1,449,853, to \$552,865,059 and \$1,515,282,372 respectively. Total assets stand at \$2,371,816,298, an increase of \$13,291,120, with total liabilities at \$2,554,954,852, an increase of \$10,308,749.

PROTECTIONISM IN  
HOLLAND EXPECTED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM, Holland.—Until these latter times all idea of the necessity of protectionism or preferential customs duty found but little favor with the majority of the Dutch people. Free change and very moderate fiscal charges had made the fortune of the country and with very few exceptions, the business men had no desire to see the state of things altered.

The introduction of protectionist tariffs is now expected shortly in order to cover the budget's deficit. A sum of 56,000,000 florins is necessary. It is contemplated to raise the customs tariff on imports by 5 to 7 per cent.

The government considers the law as being temporary and transitional, and intends in a short time completely revising the customs duty tariff. A lively opposition is expected from the chambers of commerce and certain industrial centers. But there can be no doubt about the matter, the law will certainly be voted, for the government has a large majority.

OIL SHARES FIRM  
IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England.—After sagging, oil shares turned firmer on the stock exchange yesterday. Overnight news from the Royal Dutch meeting helped the tone. Shell Transport and Trading was 5 1/2 and Mexican Eagle 5 1/2.

A demand from investors caused further gains in the gilt-edged section. Approximately \$27,560,000 was dispersed in dividends yesterday.

French loans were well maintained. Some dollar descriptions were firmer following the movements of values at New York.

Interest in home rails was light, but the group was steady. Hesitation was noted in Kaffirs but dealings were small. Generally the markets were spotty and the customary week-end apathy was discernible.

Consols for money, 48; Grand Trunk, 4%; De Beers, 10%; Rand mines, 2%; bar silver, 35 1/2 per ounce; money, 4 1/2 per cent; discount rates, short 5 1/2 per cent; three months, 5 1/2.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

	July	June
U S Lib 3 1/2	87.80	87.80
U S Lib 4 1/2	87.80	87.80
U S Lib 5 1/2	87.80	87.80
U S Lib 6 1/2	87.80	87.80
U S Lib 7 1/2	87.80	87.80
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U S Lib 99 1/2	87.80	87.80
U S Lib 100 1/2	87.80	87.80

## FEDERAL RESERVE RATIOS

	June 29	June 25
Boston	72.3	74.0
Philadelphia	51.1	57.4
Richmond	52.7	52.7
Chicago	53.7	54.1
Minneapolis	51.1	53.7
New York	52.9	53.0
Cleveland	56.1	56.0
Atlanta	44.0	44.7
St. Louis	52.5	54.3
Norfolk City	50.5	52.5
San Francisco	58.6	58.6
Average	60.8	60.4

## CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Prices declined again in the wheat market yesterday, closing quotations being 1 1/2 to 2 points lower, with July at 1.22 1/2, September 1.22 and December 1.22 1/2. Corn advanced fractionally, with July delivery at 62, September at 62 1/2, and December 61 1/2. Hogs and provisions were firm. July ribs 1.16, September 1.08 1/2, July barley 60 1/2, July pork 17.65, September pork 18.00, July lard 10.50, September lard 10.85, October lard 10.75, July ribs 10.40, September ribs 10.65.

## BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE ORDERS

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—S. M. Vaulain, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, has announced that he has entered an order for the first 10 Pacific type passenger locomotives for the Mexican National Railways Company, four for the United States of Columbia, and 45 for repairs for the Erie Railroad.

## BANK CLEARINGS

NEW YORK, New York.—Dun's weekly compilation of bank clearings shows \$5,549,592,551, a decrease of 29.4 per cent from last year. Outside of New York there was a decrease of 29.5 per cent.

IMPROVEMENT IN  
THE BOND MARKET

Securities Are in Demand and There Is a More Optimistic Feeling, With Bankers Looking for Upward Movement Still

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The past few days have seen a slight improvement in the bond market after steady price declines since the middle of May. Bonds of all classes are in demand, and there is a more optimistic feeling pervading the market. New issues, however, are few at present. The recent declines were in spite of easing money rates, declining commodity prices and a comparative falling off in new financing, factors which generally suggest an easing bond market.

Bankers generally are looking forward to a continuance of the upward movement in bonds. They point out that the market has declined largely in sympathy with stocks, and that it cannot continue to move contrary to favorable fundamental conditions.

Bonds called for payment in July in advance of maturity total \$4,339,000, against \$4,513,300 in June and \$38,780,250 in July, 1920. Of the amount called next month, \$4,066,000 is for bonds which are called in entirety and the balance, \$273,000, for parts of issues called to satisfy sinking fund requirements. Among the important bond issues called in July, 1921, is the entire issue, \$2,311,000, of the General Electric Company of California, due in 1925.

## Railroad Securities

High-grade railroad bonds have displayed the greatest resistance to the recent declines, probably because of the growing feeling of confidence that the carriers have left the worst behind them; and that the 12 per cent average wage reduction awarded by the United States Railway Labor Board and the modification of the provisions of the national agreements on July 1 will make for conditions which will mean higher prices for railroad bonds. Increasing earning power, as brought out in the May operating reports, is helping the market position of railroad bonds.



## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

INTERVARSITY FINAL  
AT HENLEY TODAY

Magdalen College, Oxford, Victor Over New College Crew in the Semi-Finals, Will Meet Jesus College, of Cambridge

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
HENLEY, England (Friday)—All the semi-finals, with the exception of the Thames Cup, were decided at the Henley Regatta on Friday, with a strong wind blowing against the crews and reducing their times considerably. As a result of the racing, there will be an intervarsity final in the Grand Challenge Cup between Magdalen College, Oxford, and Jesus College, Cambridge, and at least another international race in the Thames Cup and one in the Sculls. The Prince of Wales will be present to watch the final day's work, and will follow the crews in the umpire's launch.

Magdalen College, whose crews will figure in the four finals, had too much pace for New College, head of the river boat at Oxford. The winners gained an early lead and were more than a length in front at the mile post. From there they continued to gain, and won comfortably, despite a plucky but futile effort on the part of New.

Leander gave Jesus College a great race. They secured the lead at half distance, but were pressed, and in the closing stages succumbed to the Cambridge men. The Thames Cup Norwegian crew rowed a brilliant race, though their success was by a narrow margin. They were heavier than Lincoln, rowed much better together, and their fine swinging stroke beat off Lincoln's spurt. They have a hard task against Magdalen in the semi-final.

The greatest race of the day was put up by Eton, in defeating Pembroke College, Oxford. In the Ladies' Plate, Pembroke had done good things in this regatta, but they were defeated in the last 100 yards by a narrow margin. John Beresford had an easy journey in the Diamonds and will meet E. F. Ryken of Delft University, Holland, in the final. Thus there will be an Anglo-Dutch and possibly an Anglo-Norwegian final on Saturday.

The results follow:  
GRAND CHALLENGE CUP  
Magdalen College, Oxford, defeated New College by one length. Time—7m. 15s.  
Jesus College, Cambridge, defeated Leander by one length. Time—7m. 25s.

THAMES CUP  
Christiansburg, Cambridge, defeated Oxford by one-half length. Time—7m. 25s.  
Magdalen defeated Trinity College, Cambridge, easily. Time—7m. 47s.  
Corpus Christi, Oxford, defeated Corpus Christi, Cambridge, by one length. Time—7m. 35s.

WINDMILL CUP  
Jesus College defeated Thames R. C. easily. Royal Chester defeated Lady Margaret by two and one-half lengths.  
DIAMONDS  
E. F. Ryken defeated H. G. Gollan by three lengths. Time—9m. 11s. John Beresford Jr. defeated J. W. Shaw easily. Time—9m. 45s.

STEWARDS CUP  
Magdalen defeated Trinity Hall, Cambridge, by one length. Time—7m. 47s.  
VISITORS CUP  
Magdalen defeated Trinity Hall, Cambridge, by one length. Time—7m. 47s.  
GOBELTS  
Christ Church rowed over and Jesus College defeated Magdalen.

AUSTRALIAN RUGBY  
PLAYERS WILL TOUR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office.  
SYDNEY, New South Wales—Plans are being completed for the Australian Rugby League team which will tour the northern counties of England this year. There has been some difficulty in the choice of New Zealand players on the ground of professionalism.

The council of the New Zealand Rugby League recently decided to accept the invitation from the New South Wales League to send a representative team to Australia to play matches against New South Wales and Queensland so that a strong Dominion and Australian combination could be chosen for this English tour. The terms for the latter visit are to be out-of-pocket and traveling expenses, and a share of the profits for each player. Having accepted the invitation from New South Wales, the New Zealand League discovered that under its constitution any New Zealanders selected for the English tour would become professionals, if they accepted a share in the profits of the trip.

It is probable, therefore, that while the New Zealanders will visit Australia, any Dominion players joining the Australian team will be notified that they must only accept the expenses allowed by the New Zealand League's rules, otherwise they will be disqualified on their return.

The New Zealand attitude has caused surprise in New South Wales, as the rules of all amateur bodies permit professional and amateur footballers to play together and the decision to allow out-of-pocket expenses in addition to traveling and hotel costs was in line with the decision of the recent conference of amateur bodies.

THIRD CRICKET TEST  
MATCH OPENS TODAY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
LONDON, England (Friday)—The Players defeated the Gentlemen by an innings and three runs today, in a high

FRENCH AMATEUR  
GOLF TOURNAMENT

Absence of United States Players Takes Away Much Interest From the Event—C. S. Limpcomb Wins the Title

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.  
CHANTILLY, France—The French amateur golf championship was a disappointment this year, mainly because the overseas entry did not materialize in the manner expected. This event has been gradually increasing in interest and importance so that, if not one of the few first-class affairs, it has come to be regarded as certainly one of the best of the second class, with a properly authenticated championship title attached to it, and being held always in the week immediately following the amateur championship in Britain. It has acted as a sort of consolation event, especially for the Americans. It has, indeed, been nearly as much of an American event as anything else, and in the past has twice been won by American players, once in 1911, when Charles Evans Jr. fought out a tremendous final against his countryman, J. G. Anderson, whom he beat at the thirty-eighth hole, and then in 1914, when Francis Ouimet, after a failure in the British amateur championship at Sandwich, won the French championship from H. J. Topping, also an American, in the final. Hitherto the tournament has always been held at La Bouille, Versailles, but this year, following a precedent once established in the French open championship, the course of the important and influential Chantilly Club was chosen.

The championship largely failed this time because of the absence of the United States entry. Concerning this absence there is at the same time a little mystery and some reserve, but it is understood that there has been some misunderstanding concerning the entry of Francis Ouimet, and the point has been raised as to whether, in view of the amateur definition of the French Golf Federation, a controlling body established before the war and now tending to make itself more of an influence, he was quite eligible. The name of Ouimet was not included in the draw. Among the entries that went to the draw were most of the other American competitors, and it was an interesting circumstance that Mr. Evans was drawn against W. C. Fownes in the first round. F. T. Wright Jr. was drawn against R. V. C. Hobbs of Dieppe, P. M. Hunter against the Duc de Monchy, J. P. Guilford against Lieutenant-Colonel Lee of Biarritz, and R. T. Jones Jr. against A. B. Graves of Pontneuf. The winner of Fownes and Evans would have had to play in the second round against C. S. Limpcomb of Wimerex, who eventually won the championship. The Americans were evidently intent on playing, and Mr. Evans, to get to Paris and the scene of the tournament, the more quickly, went there from London. Before the play began, however, it was announced that all the Americans, with only one exception, had scratched, and there was a disposition in some quarters to attribute the decision to the absence of Ouimet from the list of competitors.

Most of the players had byes in the first round and passed into the second, the only important result in the first being the defeat of Baron François de Bellef, a former French amateur champion, and one of the pioneers of golf in France, being in fact the first native player to get his handicap down to scratch, which he did as the result of much study of the game in England and Scotland. He was beaten by 3 and 2 by one who hid himself under the description of "A. N. Other," as to the use of which much objection is manifested in golf circles. In the second round the only American, R. Thompson, won his match against A. C. Robinson of St. Cloud very easily by 7 and 8, and of the other results the chief were the defeat of a strong French player in A. Vagliano by the Rev. Peter Gannon, who won his championship 11 years ago, and D. S. Crowther's victory over C. J. Castel by 2 and 1. T. D. Armour, the holder of the championship, had a walk-over, his opponent scratching. In the third round there was a result which was as near sensational as anything could be in the case of this event, Mr. Gannon defeating Mr. Armour, who is a player of sufficient quality to be able to give his rival two or three strokes on a majority of occasions. Mr. Armour was not at his best, while Mr. Gannon was putting well and generally playing a steady game, the result of which was that the match was all square at the ninth hole, and then Gannon became drowsy. The Scottish player saved the situation on the home green, and the game had then to go to the nineteenth, which was halved, Gannon winning at the next hole. Mr. Thompson came safely through this round, beating G. H. Beeche of Chantilly by 2 and 1. In the fourth round on the following day Gannon, Crowther, F. Payne, a London player, and Limpcomb came through. Mr. Payne beating the lone American by 5 and 4. Crowther disposed of Gannon and Limpcomb of Payne in the semi-finals, and then in the 36 holes final Limpcomb, who, though entered from Wimerex, has played chiefly at Alwoodley, near Leeds, Ganton, and other Yorkshire courses, won from Crowther by 5 and 2.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.  
WIMBLEDON, England (Friday)—In 30 minutes' play on the center court today in the presence of Queen Mary, Miss Suzanne Lenglen once more staved off the challenge to her position as the lady lawn tennis champion of the world on grass and thus, after her third year as possessor of the title won from Mrs. D. L. Chambers in 1919. This year Miss Elizabeth Ryan of California was the challenger for the first time, but the American lady was clearly no match for the Frenchwoman and succeeded in winning only two games in two sets. Miss Ryan started in with good form and took the first and third games, but after that she never stood a chance of winning. After four games shared equally by the two players, Miss Ryan's inferiority in service combined with the French girl's steadiness and accuracy in all her shots, began to influence the score. Eleven games in succession went to Miss Lenglen, who took no particular care to go all out for the winning shots, but was content to let Miss Ryan make mistakes. A clever and typical well-placed passing shot to Miss Ryan's backhand finished matters.

Saturday's challenge round for the men's singles championship, not regarded as a foregone conclusion despite the difference in physique of W. T. Tilden 2d, holder, and B. I. C. Norton, challenger. Tilden is not playing on top form and today Zeno Shimidzu defeated him in a practice set on the side court by 6-2. On the other hand, Norton is full of confidence after his win over Manuel Alonso. The South African partner of H. Barrett in the semi-final of the doubles Friday but the pair was beaten by the Davis Cup combination, Randolph Lycett and Maxwell Woosman, three sets to one, and the latter will meet F. G. and A. H. Lowe Saturday in the final. The summary:  
WORLD LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—MEN'S DOUBLES—Semi-Final  
Randolph Lycett and Maxwell Woosman defeated H. Barrett and B. I. C. Norton, 3-2, 6-3, 6-3, 6-4.

J. D. PHELAN SIGNS AS  
HEAD FOOTBALL COACH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.  
COLUMBIA, Missouri—J. D. Phelan, for the last two years associate football coach at the University of Missouri, yesterday signed a contract as head coach of the Missouri team for the 1921 season. He succeeds J. F. Miller, who resigned last week to become director of athletics for Albion (Michigan) College.

Phelan made a name for himself in the football world while quarterback of the Notre Dame eleven between 1912 and 1915, when he graduated from that university. He was famous as a kicker, open field runner, and field general.

He will be the youngest head coach Missouri has ever had. He came to Columbia as a first lieutenant in the regular army to be an instructor in the university R. O. T. C. After years of service he obtained a leave of absence to do scouting work for the athletic department and was made associate coach.

ENGLISH COUNTY CRICKET  
STANDING  
(To June 11, 1921)  
Pld W L Pos Pts  
Middlesex 7 7 0 25 100.00  
Lancashire 7 7 0 40 37.50  
Gloucestershire 5 4 1 25 20.00  
Surrey 5 4 1 20 17.50  
Kent 5 4 1 20 17.50  
Yorkshire 5 4 1 20 17.50  
Derbyshire 5 3 2 25 10.00  
Leicestershire 5 3 2 15 7.50  
Sussex 5 3 2 15 7.50  
Worcestershire 5 3 2 15 7.50  
Hampshire 5 3 2 14 7.00  
Nottinghamshire 5 3 2 12 6.00  
Gloucestershire 5 3 2 12 6.00  
Essex 5 3 2 10 5.00  
Somerset 5 3 2 10 5.00  
Northamptonshire 5 3 2 10 5.00  
Worcestershire 5 3 2 0 0.00

PITTSBURGH TAKES  
ANOTHER FROM REDS

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING  
Pittsburgh 47 22 681  
New York 40 26 608  
Boston 35 29 547  
St. Louis 34 30 546  
Brooklyn 34 34 500  
Chicago 30 34 469  
Cincinnati 25 42 373  
Philadelphia 19 44 302

RESULTS FRIDAY  
Chicago 3, St. Louis 6  
Pittsburgh 5, Cincinnati 2  
Brooklyn at Philadelphia (postponed)  
New York at Boston (postponed)

GAMES TODAY  
New York at Boston (two games)  
Brooklyn at Philadelphia  
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh  
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CUBS DEFEAT ST. LOUIS, 9 TO 6  
CHICAGO, Illinois—Chicago won yesterday's game with St. Louis, 9 to 6, by superior base running and more fortunate grouping of hits. The score by innings:  
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Chicago 0 1 1 1 1 2 2 0 8—12 23  
St. Louis 1 0 0 1 2 0 2 0 6—14 3

Batteries—Alexander and O'Farrell; Haines, North and Clements, Dillhoefer. Umpires—Moran and Rigler.

PITTSBURGH WINS AGAIN  
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—Pittsburgh batted Eppa Rixey out of the box in the fourth inning, winning the game from Cincinnati, 5 to 2, with all five runs made in that inning. The score by innings:  
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Pittsburgh 0 0 0 5 0 0 0 0 5—11 10  
Cincinnati 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 2—5 2

Batteries—Morrison and Schmidt; Rixey, Donahue and Wingo. Umpires—Klem and Brennan.

SENATORS DIVIDE  
WITH ATHLETICS  
AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING  
Cleveland 44 25 635  
Washington 38 34 523  
New York 34 41 594  
Boston 32 33 492  
Detroit 31 36 486  
St. Louis 31 39 445  
Chicago 27 38 415  
Philadelphia 27 41 397

RESULTS FRIDAY  
Chicago 4, St. Louis 3  
Philadelphia 1, Washington 1 (first game)  
Washington 1, Philadelphia 0 (second game)  
Boston at New York (postponed)

GAMES TODAY  
Boston at New York  
Chicago at St. Louis  
Philadelphia at Washington  
Detroit at Cleveland

WHITE SOX WIN, 4 TO 3  
ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Chicago won from St. Louis by a score of 4 to 3. The game was tied, 2 to 2, until the eighth inning, in which St. Louis made one, followed by Chicago driving in two scores in the ninth. The score by innings:  
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R H E  
Chicago 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 4—11 1  
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 3—5 2

Batteries—Tombley and Schalk; Palmer and Collins. Umpires—Wilson and Hildebrand.

EAST WILL MEET  
WEST IN FINAL

J. B. Fenno Jr., Harvard, and P. F. Neer, Leland Stanford, Survive Semi-Finals in Tennis

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PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—East will meet west in the final of the intercollegiate tennis championship at the Merion Cricket Club courts today as a result of the semi-final round yesterday which showed J. B. Fenno Jr., of Harvard University, and P. F. Neer, of Leland Stanford Junior University as the survivors.

Fenno, who holds the New Hampshire State singles championship, furnished an upset when he eliminated McNeil Drumwright, the tall University of Texas player, winning in straight sets, 6-2, 6-1 and apparently without much exertion.

Neer, one of the best collegiate players sent east in years, put F. E. Bastian of the University of Indiana out of the tournament when he won in straight sets, 7-5, 6-4. Both semi-final matches were played on wet and heavy courts.

Neer's cross court game was magnificent and the Californian's great placement shots carried the games to 3 in his favor. Bastian began to battle and Neer changed his style to try for "kills." The result was that Bastian tied things up at five games, all of which caused Neer to revert to his former style and by placing his shots all over the side and back lines, he won out, by 7-5.

It was the first set Bastian has dropped in either the western Conference championships or in the intercollegiate. Bastian weakened in the second set and the spectators began to wonder how he had managed to defeat C. H. Fischer, of Pennsylvania, the overwhelming favorite to win the title, a few days ago. He abandoned his ball service entirely and though he has the weakest serve of any of the collegians, strangely enough Neer could not handle the easy shots well. The point score:  
First Set  
J. B. Fenno Jr. 4 2 4 4 4 4 4 4—36  
McNeil Drumwright 1 1 5 2 4 8 3—25

Second Set  
J. B. Fenno Jr. 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—36  
McNeil Drumwright 1 0 4 1 2 1—9

Splendid progress was made in the doubles, Harvard's first team composed of J. B. Fenno Jr. and E. W. Feibleman, being the first to reach the final round when it defeated J. M. Davies and P. F. Neer of Leland Stanford in a three-set match, 4-6, 6-2, 6-3. The Leland Stanford pair went into the semi-final round by disposing of G. M. Wheeler and J. W. Moss in straight sets, 6-4, 6-4.

Another California team, W. J. Bates and E. L. Levy, went into the semi-finals by defeating C. M. Shipway and H. T. Dickinson, Princeton's second team, in a hard-fought match, 6-2, 4-6, 10-8. Later Bates and Levy reached the final round by beating L. E. Williams and F. M. Bundy, 6-4, 7-5.

On one of the feature courts during the afternoon, the University of Texas team composed of C. E. Granger and M. Drumwright bowed to Yale's first team, L. E. Williams and F. M. Bundy, 6-4, 8-6, 6-4.

The Oxford-Cambridge team arrived during the afternoon and practiced for several hours. The team is composed of Captain H. C. McCarthy, Cambridge, Capt. C. Hopkins, Oxford, M. D. Horn, Cambridge; R. P. Barbour, Oxford; J. N. Lowry, Cambridge, and S. F. Hepburn, Oxford. Hopkins is a former Yale star and comes from New Haven, Connecticut. He is a Rhodes scholar. The Oxford-Cambridge team will open its American tour Saturday by playing a picked team from the present intercollegiate tournament. The summary: INTERCOLLEGIATE LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP  
SINGLES—Semi-Final Round  
J. B. Fenno Jr., Harvard, defeated McNeil Drumwright '21, University of Texas, 6-2, 6-4, 7-5.  
P. F. Neer '22, Leland Stanford, defeated F. E. Bastian '22, University of Indiana, 7-5, 6-4.  
DOUBLES—First Round  
F. Fulton '21 and L. Weir '22, Wooster College, defeated C. H. Fischer '23 and A. Morgan Jr. '22, Pennsylvania, 6-4, 11-3.  
Morris Duane '22 and N. Bradley '22, Harvard, defeated S. S. Penneck '22 and G. H. Thornton '22, Cornell, 6-3, 2-6, 6-1.  
Second Round  
J. B. Fenno Jr. '21 and E. W. Feibleman '21, Harvard, defeated W. T. Mallory '21 and L. W. Fisher '21, Cornell, 6-0, 6-4.  
C. E. Granger '21 and McNeil Drumwright '21, University of Texas, defeated Morris Duane '22 and N. Bradley '22, Harvard, 7-5, 6-4.  
Third Round  
J. M. Davies '22 and P. F. Neer '22, Leland Stanford, defeated G. M. Wheeler '21 and J. W. Moss '21, Yale, 6-4, 6-4.  
J. B. Fenno Jr. '21 and E. W. Feibleman '21, Harvard, defeated J. L. Werner '21 and E. T. Herndon '21, Princeton, 6-4, 6-4.  
J. Bates '22 and E. L. Levy '21, University of California, defeated C. M. Shipway '22 and H. T. Dickinson '22, Princeton, 6-2, 4-6, 10-8.  
L. E. Williams '22 and F. M. Bundy '21, Yale, defeated C. E. Granger '21 and McNeil Drumwright '21, University of Texas, 6-4, 7-5, 6-4.  
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Another California team, W. J. Bates and E. L. Levy, went into the semi-finals by defeating C. M. Shipway and H. T. Dickinson, Princeton's second team, in a hard-fought match, 6-2, 4-6, 10-8. Later Bates and Levy reached the final round by beating L. E. Williams and F. M. Bundy, 6-4, 7-5.

On one of the feature courts during the afternoon, the University of Texas team composed of C. E. Granger and M. Drumwright bowed to Yale's first team, L. E. Williams and F. M. Bundy, 6-4, 8-6, 6-4.

The Oxford-Cambridge team arrived during the afternoon and practiced for several hours. The team is composed of Captain H. C. McCarthy, Cambridge, Capt. C. Hopkins, Oxford, M. D. Horn, Cambridge; R. P. Barbour, Oxford; J. N. Lowry, Cambridge, and S. F. Hepburn, Oxford. Hopkins is a former Yale star and comes from New Haven, Connecticut. He is a Rhodes scholar. The Oxford-Cambridge team will open its American tour Saturday by playing a picked team from the present intercollegiate tournament. The summary: INTERCOLLEGIATE LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP  
SINGLES—Semi-Final Round  
J. B. Fenno Jr., Harvard, defeated McNeil Drumwright '21, University of Texas, 6-2, 6-4, 7-5.  
P. F. Neer '22, Leland Stanford, defeated F. E. Bastian '22, University of Indiana, 7-5, 6-4.  
DOUBLES—First Round  
F. Fulton '21 and L. Weir '22, Wooster College, defeated C. H. Fischer '23 and A. Morgan Jr. '22, Pennsylvania, 6-4, 11-3.  
Morris Duane '22 and N. Bradley '22, Harvard, defeated S. S. Penneck '22 and G. H. Thornton '22, Cornell, 6-3, 2-6, 6-1.  
Second Round  
J. B. Fenno Jr. '21 and E. W. Feibleman '21, Harvard, defeated W. T. Mallory '21 and L. W. Fisher '21, Cornell, 6-0, 6-4.  
C. E. Granger '21 and McNeil Drumwright '21, University of Texas, defeated Morris Duane '22 and N. Bradley '22, Harvard, 7-5, 6-4.  
Third Round  
J. M. Davies '22 and P. F. Neer '22, Leland Stanford, defeated G. M. Wheeler '21 and J. W. Moss '21, Yale, 6-4, 6-4.  
J. B. Fenno Jr. '21 and E. W. Feibleman '21, Harvard, defeated J. L. Werner '21 and E. T. Herndon '21, Princeton, 6-4, 6-4.  
J. Bates '22 and E. L. Levy '21, University of California, defeated C. M. Shipway '22 and H. T. Dickinson '22, Princeton, 6-2, 4-6, 10-8.  
L. E. Williams '22 and F. M. Bundy '21, Yale, defeated C. E. Granger '21 and McNeil Drumwright '21, University of Texas, 6-4, 7-5, 6-4.  
Semi-Final Round  
J. B. Fenno Jr. '21 and E. W. Feibleman '21, Harvard, defeated J. M. Davies '22 and P. F. Neer '22, Leland Stanford, 6-4, 7-5, 6-4.  
W. J. Bates '22 and E. L. Levy '21, University of California, defeated C. M. Shipway '22 and H. T. Dickinson '22, Princeton, 6-2, 4-6, 10-8.

FINALS REACHED  
IN COLLEGE GOLF

J. S. Dean and J. W. Sweetser Defeat T. S. Morris and A. L. Walker Jr. in Semi-Finals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.  
GREENWICH, Connecticut—Playing golf equal to the best of the professionals, J. S. Dean, captain of the Princeton University team, whose performance all through the tournament has startled the experts, made his way to the final round yesterday by successively defeating two strong opponents, J. O. Ward, Williams College, runner-up last year, and T. S. Morris of Cambridge University, England, by the remarkable scores of 7 up and 6 to play in each 18-hole match, while J. W. Sweetser, Yale University, the champion last year, had much more difficulty in disposing of his teammate, T. B. Buffington, and A. L. Walker Jr., Columbia University, for the other final bracket.

From the very start of his morning game, Dean showed clearly that he was at his best. He captured the first hole in one under par, by a brilliant approach shot that landed within three feet of the flag; he made the next four holes in par figures, winning on the third and fifth. The sixth was the only hole he lost during the day, when his tee shot landed in water in a bunker and the next went clear over the green out of bounds. Ward also was in trouble on this hole, but managed to take the hole in five, while Dean required seven. Then Dean settled into his game again and took the next two, then halved the short ninth in three, which left him 4 up at the turn. The tenth was his when Ward required three putts, and then he captured the eleventh and twelfth, each in one stroke under par and the match was over.

In his afternoon match, Morris did not even take one hole, just managing to halve five holes, when he was able to reach par figures. In only two holes did Dean exceed par, one being the sixth, where both were short of the green on their second shots, and the other the eighth, where he was in trouble in a bunker. In neither case was the Englishman in a position to take any advantage of the chance and a par three ended the match on the twelfth.

Morris, before his defeat, did remarkable work in his morning match, going the first ten holes in par figures and winning his match from R. L. Wintringer, Princeton, 4 up, 3 to play. Walker disposed of J. A. Both the other Cambridge player, 5 up and 4 to play, in the morning round, taking five of the last eight holes in lower than par figures. He maintained his good position in the afternoon, finishing the first half 1 up, but his old fault of requiring three putts then showed itself and Sweetser managed to carry off the match on the seventeenth green, 2 up. The summary: UNITED STATES NATIONAL INTERCOLLEGIATE GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP  
INDIVIDUAL MATCHES—Third Round  
J. W. Sweetser, Yale, defeated A. T. Buffington, Yale, 1 up.  
A. L. Walker Jr., Columbia, defeated J. A. Both, Cambridge, 5 up, 4 to play.  
J. S. Dean, Princeton, defeated J. C. Ward, Williams, 7 up, 6 to play.  
T. S. Morris, Cambridge, defeated R. L. Wintringer, Princeton, 4 up, 3 to play.  
Semi-Final Round  
J. W. Sweet







## MUSIC OF THE WORLD

MANUEL DE FALLA  
AND KREISLERBy The Christian Science Monitor special  
music correspondent

LONDON, England—People who attended the concert given in Queen's Hall on May 20 might certainly be pardoned for feeling that they had assisted at two remarkable, and in a sense, complementary events. On the afternoon of that day Kreisler brought his English visit to a close with a recital; in the evening Edward Clark, the enterprising young conductor, gave his fourth and final concert this season. Both concerts were apparently endings, but one suspects they were closer of the type that points to the future, arousing expectancy of things to come.

To borrow a simile from music, they were not final, but interrupted cadences. As the one the interest was provided by Kreisler's magnificent interpretation of the classics; at the other distinction accrued from the novelty of the works performed and from what was practically the first appearance in England of the well-known Spanish composer, Manuel de Falla. Friendship between Austria and Spain has been traditional. It was a pleasant coincidence which brought two such distinguished sons of their respective countries as Kreisler and de Falla to the same platform in one day, and there could be no doubt of the cordiality with which the British entertained them.

Kreisler's reception, sojourn, and farewell have rivaled a royal progress. On all sides he is acclaimed as the man of the moment, the hero of the season, and as for the audience who have flocked to hear him—well, one can but put up one's hands with Doménico Sampson and say, "Prodigious!" A fine thing about all this is that the whirlwind of enthusiasm has been evoked by what is genuinely great and noble in art. No catchpenny furore, no stuffer over a charlatan here. The whole concern is the spontaneous recognition and answer by human hearts to a supreme excellence when they meet it. The earnest silence in which the huge audience listened was in itself as much a tribute as the thunder of applause afterward. And how they called for Kreisler at the close! Again and again he came to the platform, till they persuaded him to give three extra numbers.

The program which excited this enthusiasm had raised some friendly comment beforehand on account of its adherence to well-known works. It stood thus, and it may be added—was played entirely from memory by Kreisler:

1. Kreisler Sonata . . . . . Beethoven
2. Sonata, "La Trilla du Diable," Tartini
3. (a) Indian Lament . . . . . Dvorak-Kreisler
- (b) "The Wanderer," Schumann-Kreisler
- (c) Chopin Indus (from "Said") . . . . . Liszt-Kreisler
- (d) La Chasse (Capriccio), J. R. Carlier
- (e) Ballet Music . . . . . Schubert-Kreisler
- (f) Capriccio Viennois . . . . . Kreisler

After listening to it one felt that here at least all was well—as it should be. Familiar classics may seem hackneyed when interpreted by lesser men—but when played by such an artist as Kreisler they are always new. To hear him play is to feel that he has fashioned the music for his audience in the same transcendent beauty with which it first appeared to the inner perception of its composer. Where good players give one a semblance, or a glimpse—Kreisler gives one the reality.

Therefore his interpretation of the "Kreisler" was colossal. Intellect, emotion, intuition, all had been brought to bear upon the work, and from the first firm chords of the introduction to the last notes of the single ordered progress of great thoughts was evident. Every contour, phrase and detail of the movements was right not only at the moment but in relation to all the rest.

For instance, he began the first presto with a certain strong absence of haste, playing the movement throughout at a pace slightly slower than that usually adopted among violinists at present. By so doing he left himself liberty to make the recapitulation intensely moving and gave to the coda an uplift of exultation. Moreover, by not having hurried all his resources into the first movement, he was able to make the last movement seem the climax of the sonata.

He played it with a warmth and an ideal which were a revelation. In this he showed the measure of his greatness. Most players can make one see (or cannot prevent one seeing) that Beethoven did a quite extraordinary thing when he wrote that first movement. But hardly any player can persuade one that the sonata does not dwindle in caliber as it proceeds through the second and third movements. Kreisler achieved the well-nigh impossible thing: he set the sonata before one as a homogeneous structure. It was a magnificent exemplification of interpretative genius.

Equally fine, though different in style, was his playing of the famous Tartini sonata. Here Kreisler used the perfectly molded grace and precision of the old Italian method—yet never for one instant let it become cold. But his playing of the short, quiet Chanson Indienne in his group of solos was the bit of work which one would watch against his interpretation of the Kreisler sonata for pure genius. The exquisite coloring of the melody as it swung between the changing harmonies was indescribably beautiful, simple and yet unapproachable; a perfect miniature.

How do these things come? The fact would seem to be that Kreisler has the double endowment of a great musician and a great violinist. Fundamentally his intellect and outlook are those of the composer type; but he has also that phenomenal genius for

the violin which has decided the channel through which he shall express himself. Many notable violinists have only the latter gift.

Edward Clark's orchestral concert program was like a stimulating review of different phases of the modernist movement. De Falla, d'Indy, Ravel, Holst, Gossens, are all men whose work "gives one to think," and the one old composer among them, Mozart (whose concerto in E flat for horn was beautifully played by Aubrey Brain), can always be trusted to hold his own among the young and revolutionary.

The first performance in England of Manuel de Falla's symphonic impressionist, "Nights in the Gardens of Spain," and Stravinsky's "Pulcinella," had been promised as the principal attractions of the program. At the last moment "Pulcinella" had to be withdrawn on account of the non-arrival of orchestral parts, and Holst's "Japanese Suite" and the prelude to Act I from Vincent d'Indy's "Fervor" were substituted. This was certainly no loss. The prelude is a finely felt little thing of its kind, tenderly accented, its soft-lined orchestration and the "Japanese Suite" is as picturesque as it is clever.

De Falla and his work, however, were the central feature of the concert and an extraordinarily representative audience of famous composers, conductors, critics, and performers had come to do him honor. He is recognized in England as being the leader of the young Spanish school but his compositions are known to the English by name rather than by performance, with the exception of the ballet, "The Three-Cornered Hat," produced in 1919. This opportunity of hearing his "Nights in the Gardens of Spain" was highly welcome. Joaquín Turina, himself an eminent Spanish composer, has described this as de Falla's "most important work." It is in three movements, the first of which is called "In the Generalife, Granada." The second and third, played without a break, are respectively "The Dance in the Distance," and "In the Gardens of the Sierra de Córdoba." These titles sufficiently indicate the composer's intentions, and in his music he aims at giving "the effect of certain places in Spain with the sensations and sentiments they produce."

Thus it will be seen he has adopted that impressionistic type of program music, which is, in the long run, the most realistic. There is no doubt this work is intensely Spanish: even a Londoner, with no experience of Spain, could appreciate the atmosphere—the music is charged with the charm and emotion of the south; the thematic material is radically Andalusian. Yet, judged as a whole, the work is stronger in atmosphere than in humanity—it has little of the throbbing which stirs emotion regardless of nationality.

These symphonic impressions are written for piano and orchestra, and abound in attractive passages. Glissandos are dashed into the score with great effect, and at one place near the beginning violins and violas are used all ponticello with surprising effect, above deep-bounding pizzicatos on the cellos and basses, reinforced by taps on the kettledrums. But here again, clever as the orchestration is, one feels it is not so much a thing vitally new as an admirable exposition of a manner already prevalent.

Manuel de Falla himself played the piano for this performance, and was greeted, both before and after, with the utmost cordiality.

FEDERATION OF  
MUSIC CLUBS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Mrs. Frederick W. Abbott of Philadelphia, second vice-president of the National Federation of Music Clubs, is chairman of the extension work of that organization, and in that capacity has carried through in a little more than a year an exemplary undertaking. She would be the last to pretend that she did it alone. Mrs. Frank A. Seiberling of Akron, who is president of the federation, received from Mrs. Worcester R. Warner a contribution of \$2000, and to this sum the Matinee Musical Club of Philadelphia, which holds Mrs. Abbott in particular esteem, added \$1000. The fund made it possible by correspondence, by travel, by personal contacts and popular meetings, to start the goal of one club for each one hundred thousand of population. That goal is now not very far away.

The growth since January of 1920 has, in fact, been astonishing. From 428 clubs, the roster has lengthened to include 850—a gain of 422, or 105 per cent. In this upbuilding, Mrs. Seiberling herself traveled 70,000 miles, carrying to every part of the country the meaning and the message of this movement for the domestication of music. Mrs. Abbott has shouldered an enormous burden of correspondence with state chairmen, and attended numerous meetings for organization. She is a woman of unquenchable enthusiasm and unflagging energy. Sensitively considerate of the credit due to others and the parliamentary privilege of every member of a meeting, her amiable personality, which includes qualities of acumen and quick decision, has fitted her in a rare degree for work that calls for peculiar tact and perceptive delicacy.

The prize for the most considerable accession in one state in a single year went to Arizona. One woman in Texas cared so much to get to the organization meeting in Dallas that she made a two days' pilgrimage afoot, by stage-coach, and on the railroad. Another woman in Maine was almost a music club in herself. The nearest kindred spirits in music were 50 miles away. In her own little town she created a musical society composed in large part of her own pupils; she introduced community singing, and had

music made a part of the school curriculum.

In the meantime, the local endeavor under Mrs. Abbott's supervision has not suffered. When she became a member of the Matinee Music Club in 1904 it had 100 members; when she retired from its presidency in 1915 it had 800 members, with a long waiting list. She now has charge of its extension work, in addition to her national duties. This club has developed the solidarity and the solidarity of musical effort among women throughout the Commonwealth. It has gone into the schools, and it has held up the hands of the teachers of music. It has encouraged the sort of competition that means not merely the award of a prize, but the quickening of a general concern in the practice and the practitioners of the art thus recognized.

In the extension work in Philadelphia and in the country at large Mrs. Abbott has always borne in mind the declared purposes of the National Federation, "to make music useful in the civic life of the nation," "to promote and develop American musical art," "to make America the music center of the world."

SUMMER MUSIC  
IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—Now is the summer of the music lover's discontent. Tracing the June, July, August and September itineraries of those who made the season of 1920-21 a joy for concertgoers, we will find few comparable "to Carnegie," "to Aeolian," "to the Townhall," or "to the Metropolitan" distances. The taxies run "to the Academy, Brooklyn," it will be found, to stretched into sleeping car journeys. From coast to coast in America and in other lands, European and American artists are traveling to offer their gifts in individual recitals, Chautauques, music festivals, concerts and opera companies.

Because New Yorkers have what they call "the season" they get into the habit of thinking of "the best in the world" as being all their own. They voice their pet praises of them and, now and again, regretfully whisper this or that which seems a fault—"Oh such a tiny one! One we trust will not grow!" Is it not a blessing for them that the New York halls of music grow dark for a few months? One appearance never rounded out an artist. One environment of audiences does not tend to deepen the understanding necessary to the portrayal of musical nuance. Breadth of artistry comes in triumphing over the chance and change of many tastes, from the little schooled to that of the jaded over-critical devotee.

Realizing this, one becomes a little more patient in waiting for next season, since one knows one's friends are going to come back to one with enhanced powers. That splendid, singing actor, Scotti, will again take of the best to the Pacific coast for a short season of opera. For the first time Portland, Seattle, San Francisco and Los Angeles will hear "Butterfly," "Zaza," "Carmen" and "Tosca," as interpreted by Geraldine Farrar.

New concert series are being practiced; new roles and songs are being prepared for the coming New York season. What may not the balmy, pine-scented mountain breezes, the cradling lap of the tides, or the sonorous beat of stormy waves whisper, persuade and insist upon in the writing of preludes, string quartets, lullabies, or the sweeping rhythmic dissonances of new symphonies? All soon to be given their trial hearing, and when approved, how eagerly they will be longed for by those who must await another season of our summer of discontent.

Then, too, the out-of-door concerts such as those soon to begin in the Stadium, those now being given under the auspices of Columbia University by the Goldman Concert Band, performances in parks and other civic centers, are of a spirit and a quality which must be accorded unstinted praise. One and all of these efforts call for hearty support.

Growth calls on growth and the constant improvement shown in an entirely different field promises much to those who believe that the future of American music does not rest entirely with the educated and gifted few. It is undeniable that "the movie" is now the art of the masses. To those who have faith, the photograph promises unimagined possibilities from many helpful points of view and nothing reaffirms our trust more than the attention moving picture managers are now giving to the musical tastes of their audiences. The personnel of the movie orchestra is constantly being bettered. The trouble unions have had with the symphony orchestras in regard to pay for rehearsals has been one contributing cause, deciding many fine musicians to go to work where they can have all-the-year-round positions. This improvement in personnel naturally lifts the performances to a higher standard, for not only are the renditions of the musical numbers more satisfying, but from within the orchestra itself as well as from the audience comes the insistence for better music on the programs.

The milestone was passed during the recent music week when Percy Grainger played at the Capitol, New York. The packed houses which greeted him should encourage other managers to offer what is of the best. Hearing more music and less jazz week after week is it not probable that the audience sense will at length revolt against the ridiculously lurid of the screen and, demanding harmony of plot, purpose and pictorialism, will force the movies closer to the high place they should all?

## "LES TROYENS"

Berlioz Opera Revived in Condensed Form

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Those who oppose the cutting of the work of a master musician have been given their opportunity of protesting in Paris, where "Les Troyens," an opera which was originally written by Berlioz to be performed on two evenings, has been reduced to reasonable proportions. It is clearly impossible that the Opera should give "La Prise de Troie" on one night and "Les Troyens à Carthage" on another night. People will not go to the Opera to see a sort of serial story.

The cycle of Wagner stands on a different footing. In the first place, each Wagnerian opera is, though forming part of a series, complete in itself. But this work of Berlioz must either be performed from beginning to end, leaving out a good deal of the middle, or not at all. Otherwise, if the two parts are given on different dates, those who see the first part may well complain that the piece has no conclusion and those who see the second part may well complain that the piece has no beginning. The problem has hitherto been simply solved by not performing this grandiose opera at all.

But it was considered to be a pity that a work which in itself contains much excellent music should languish because it is too long. The Paris Opera decided to take the heroic course of editing Berlioz and blue-putting great portions of "Les Troyens." This process of cutting down, calculated to produce the indignation of Berlioz-lovers, has passed fairly happily. But the editorial hand has nevertheless not been left untrammelled. The passages have been ruthlessly rejected. But what is left is presented in the proper order and is properly joined together. It is declared—the writer knows not with what degree of accuracy—that Berlioz himself had indicated possible suppressions on his manuscript and that these indications have been followed. The task was, of course, a delicate one; but the alternative was to allow this work to remain unexecuted. It is surely better to try to reduce the opera to decent proportions than to let it slumber in the library of the Opera.

As it is, the opera is extremely long. With all the cuts it runs more than four hours. But the four hours are filled with pure and noble music. The choice that has been made seems to have been done with a sure taste. The story of Troy, incident following incident, was evoked in all its grandeur. There are chants of terror and songs of joy; love and heroism, war and peace, the sadness of farewell; a great fresco of human emotions is laid down in clear-moving music. The quality of this music of Berlioz is its simplicity, its straightforward appeal. It is strange to think that once upon a time Berlioz was regarded as exceedingly complicated! On the contrary, he is content with a few invariable rules. The singing, above all, stands out in high relief against the orchestral background.

Berlioz has a warmth, a color, a melodic gift, which make of this opera something which it would be wrong to let disappear from the repertoire of the Paris Opera. The opera has mounted "Les Troyens" admirably, and the tableau of Troy and the gardens of Dido were in keeping with the character of music. Philip Gaubert directed the orchestra with a sure appreciation of the style, large and firm. Sometimes one felt that the vocal parts were poorly interpreted, and it would perhaps be better not to insist upon certain blemishes, which can be removed by a little more study and practice. This revival of the Berlioz opera is not something of merely historic interest. It should certainly be put into the effective repertoire and frequently performed. One feels that it is capable in its condensed form of being made one of the most popular productions of the French Academy of Music.

Returning from the consideration of the struck string instruments to that of the plucked ones, Mrs. O'Neill described the virginals an instrument which appeared among the possessions of King Henry VIII, and one on which both Mary Queen of Scots and Queen Elizabeth were proficient players. She alluded to the famous collection of music known as the "Fitzwilliam Virginal Book" (1608-18) now in the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge, and then passed on to a brief sketch of the harpsichord and spinet, between which, in point of date, there is little to choose. The harpsichord has two keyboards and stops. It was greatly used for accompaniments as well as solo work, and was an important member of the orchestra in the eighteenth century.

HAROLD SAMUEL'S  
BACH SERIESBy The Christian Science Monitor special  
music correspondent

LONDON, England—An event of the year in English music has just taken place, and has left an indelible impression upon all who witnessed it. Amazement, admiration, and delight were among the emotions which mingled in those listeners who for six consecutive days came to Wigmore Hall to hear Harold Samuel play the piano works of J. S. Bach.

The series began on May 30. Each program contained not less than two large works in partita, or suite form, a big harpsichord work, and a group of preludes and fugues from the "forty-eight." Everything was played from memory, and was carried through by Mr. Samuel without any assistance of either violinist or singer. A lesser musician might have required variety; his recitals were better without it. Whether he played such a stupendous task as the "Goldberg Variations," or a little two-part invention, he was equally in touch with the intentions of the writer, equally able to express their true import.

Even six recitals could not exhaust the voluminous works of the Leipzig cantor, but Mr. Samuel gave a most representative selection. It included the partitas in A minor, B flat, G minor; the French suites in E, E flat, and G; also the overture in the French style; the English suite in G minor; the prelude, fugue and allegro in E flat; the chromatic fantasia and fugue, the aria with 10 variations (known as the Goldberg variations), many preludes and fugues from the

"forty-eight," and a number of short pieces, besides the bigger toccatas.

To many people Harold Samuel's playing of the Goldberg variations was the best thing in the whole series of fine performances, but the events of the recital on June 1, when every one was deeply moved by the music, ran close, and at every recital there were memorable renderings.

Technically Harold Samuel possesses all the pianist should have. His pianissimo tone is of extreme beauty, the mezzo voce round and glowing, the fortissimo equally round and (as in the climax of the chromatic fantasia and fugue) rolling out on great billowing waves of sound in a manner as majestic as an organ climax. His contrasts of tone in part-playing are a source of never-ending delight, his rhythmic sense of a perfection such as few artists possess, his pedaling wonderfully deft and sensitive.

These technical attainments are used by him as servants to carry out the dictates of his commanding intellectual and emotional powers, and these again in turn are placed utterly at the disposal of John Sebastian Bach and his music.

During this week of recitals Harold Samuel was known to the public as a good pianist, but only his friends had taken his real measure. He waited inexplicably long for recognition. Now it has come, in one flash of illumination, and he stands revealed as an artist on the international level. A good sign for the future is that requests for a repetition of these Bach performances have poured in at such a rate that Harold Samuel, in order to meet them, will give another recital on June 21.

THE MUSIC OF  
THE HARPSICHORDBy The Christian Science Monitor special  
music correspondent

LONDON, England—A lecture recital on "The Harpsichord Music of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries" was given by Mrs. Norman O'Neill before the Society of Women Musicians recently, and was as delightful as it was illuminating. Mrs. O'Neill, though not a harpsichord player herself, comes from a family famous in history for its connection with harpsichord construction—the Ruckers of Antwerp—and she is one of the best interpreters of this old music upon the modern pianoforte. Therefore all that she had to say was of authoritative value to musicians.

She began by giving a brief sketch of the genesis of the two groups of old keyed instruments with string, i. e., (1) those which were plucked, as in the harp, virginals, spinet and harpsichord; and (2) those which were struck, as in the dulcimer, clavichord, and pianoforte. She emphasized the fact that the modern pianoforte has not been evolved from the harpsichord, but from the group of instruments in which the strings are struck. On the clavichord far more expressive effects could be obtained than on the harpsichord, and the Bach family specialized in it for expressive purposes. It was indeed J. S. Bach's favorite instrument. One of the peculiarities of the clavichord was that vibrato could be obtained upon the notes: one of its dangers was that unless absolute evenness of touch was attained by the player, the pitch tended to sharpen under the unequal blows of the fingers. For us the instrument will always be associated with J. S. Bach's work in establishing the tempered scale, and his great series of the forty-eight preludes and fugues written for the well-tempered clavichord. Beethoven practically not at all, and the French and English used it but little.

Returning from the consideration of the struck string instruments to that of the plucked ones, Mrs. O'Neill described the virginals an instrument which appeared among the possessions of King Henry VIII, and one on which both Mary Queen of Scots and Queen Elizabeth were proficient players. She alluded to the famous collection of music known as the "Fitzwilliam Virginal Book" (1608-18) now in the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge, and then passed on to a brief sketch of the harpsichord and spinet, between which, in point of date, there is little to choose. The harpsichord has two keyboards and stops. It was greatly used for accompaniments as well as solo work, and was an important member of the orchestra in the eighteenth century.

Mrs. O'Neill then outlined the history of the pianoforte, how it was invented by Cristofori and introduced into Germany about 1730; how later Mozart and Haydn adopted it, and how from the time of Beethoven onward it eclipsed and ousted the harpsichord and spinet.

The speaker described the difference between the method of playing the harpsichord and the pianoforte. The harpsichord required a special touch of its own. The fingers and wrists were used, but not the arm (as in modern pianoforte playing), and quickness and dexterity were essential. Evenness was also essential. In playing old music for the harpsichord upon a modern piano all these precepts must be observed, and another point to be remembered is the relation of note—i. e. the actual length of time (within the proper time value of the written note) during which the key shall be held down after being struck.

She concluded her lecture by a short recital of works representing the Italian, German, English, Flemish and French schools of harpsichord composers. All were played with finished charm, but perhaps "Le Coucou" by Daquin, with the droll "La Poule" and the "Tambourin" by Rameau were the most captivating of the set. "La Poule," under Mrs. O'Neill's fingers became a delicious portrait of the fussed and hurried fowl.

THE AMERICAN  
VOICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A review of a recent lecture on "The American Voice" took exceptions to the lecturer's statement that the nasality found in our American speech is due to an intense way of living. The truth about the American voice, it would seem, is that there is no American voice. English as it is spoken in the United States is colored with the babel of every tongue on earth, marred by half-formed dialects bred in the attempts to assimilate a working knowledge of the language of the new home while clinging with unconscious tenacity to that of the father land. There is no dominant American voice.

The lecturer commented upon the lamentable mispronunciations and poor enunciations Americans employ. Pleading guilty they must not permit themselves to become, in the least manner, downhearted. The English of the English began to form itself into the English that it now is at about the beginning of the eleventh century. Nine hundred years of mispronunciation, rough and slurred articulations slowly sifted out and made into a language which now has a standard with many dialects to prove the rule. The traditions of the English are the rule of its written language. Speech is and always will be quite another matter. A few minutes spent in a New York schoolroom will convince the most skeptical after hearing East, West, North and South recite the multiplication table. Is it at all surprising that the children catch an accent, here, a dozen mispronunciations there, America has no Academy to set rules for the school, the theater and the opera as the French have.

Every effort for better American speech should be most heartily supported and there should be no discouragement because the American tongue is not formed this year. In the helping along this line articulation can be and should be taught in the schools much more and much better than it is.

American cities riot in noise. Above the racket of the subways, for instance, it seems that only one quality will carry the nasal, Vaudeville actors both native and foreign, employ the nasal almost entirely because with it they can make their words carry without strain. It is not generally understood that the nasal quality, unforced and with proper attention to articulation, is the backbone of all beautiful vocal tone. Listen to the "cello and you will catch the nasal quality at its purest, resonant and mellow.

In answering an argument against opera in English Horatio W. Parker once said, "If the presence of vowels and many of them is the requisite for singing, then Hawaiian should be the language, as it is all vowels." English is a rich language. The presence of the many consonants offers means for the expression of emotion. Vowels, in themselves, possess little color. Then, too, nearly all English consonants are for lip or tongue, and that is a help to tone placing. If the consonants are used the tone comes forward in the mouth without effort, but, unfortunately, the average singer and speaker pays scarcely any attention to articulation. With the singer, especially, the sole idea seems to be to tone and then tone. Tone is only beautiful when it is properly colored, and the consonants are the true means of coloring emotionally. One other point, and the most important one, is that mere tone without a message grows tiresome to all but the initiated listener. The average auditor asks to hear the words, and he has a right to ask and to understand them.

"What's the use of opera in English," you can't understand the words of even a song," is a persistent argument against the movement for opera in English. Because it is not understood it is too often imagined that the foreign tongue, in which the opera is being sung, is being clearly articulated. This is generally true when the singer is singing his mother tongue, Italian, French and German have long been employed as mediums for song, but both the French and the German were once under the spell of Italy, and it took time and effort to break the slavish yoke. Such a fact as that Gounod wrote "Faust" from a German poem turned into an Italian libretto and first produced in Paris in Italian should be remembered by those who find too little of anything in American efforts for musical freedom.

The fight is the same old one fought in every country and must be won along the same lines of continued effort. The American-born singer should realize the handicap he labors under in not having as a help the more clearly defined standard a foreign tongue has, and he ought to be willing to labor at least as hard to gain a command of the delivery of his mother tongue as he does to sing the foreign settings. As a rule, it is true, he thinks he can sing English and lets it go at that.

In the matter of quality, "the man on the street" can take a big step in the right direction, and keep right on stepping, if he will stop shouting in order to make his companions hear. Let him absolutely avoid the trick called "raising the voice." Deliberately employing a conversational level, let him use his lips and tongue carefully and slowly, at first, in the formation of the consonants. Let him remember that the pianissimo tone of the artist travels to the back of the house not because it is forced but because it is given out. That is the great lesson for the voice, as it is in all things—the desire to give it all carries. It never helps a voice to be heard, this street-shrieking effort; and slow, low speaking not only will be heard, but will help on toward the American voice. It takes the efforts of the individual to forward the welfare of his country, and if "the man on the street" will not patiently do his part let him beware that he is not heard speaking contemptuously of English as it is spoken in America. Constructive argument alone is of use, and none but the helpers can offer that.

A department of theoretical music at Bryn Mawr College will be opened in October, at the opening of the next academic year, under the direction of Dr. Thomas W. Surette of Concord, Massachusetts. There will be two undergraduate courses in the history and appreciation of music for three hours a week, for one year, and in advanced history and appreciation of music for two hours a week, for one year. There will also be undergraduate courses in harmony, advanced harmony and counterpoint. In connection with these courses members of the Philadelphia Orchestra will give concerts at the college, illustrating the works being studied. An endowment fund has been started with a gift of \$10,000 by Mrs. Hobart Johnson of Madison, Wisconsin. Her father, George Hopkins of New York City, was for many years director of the New York Philharmonic Society. The committee of alumni and friends of which Mrs. William Carter Dickerman of New York City is chairman, has guaranteed the expenses of \$14,000 a year for two years.

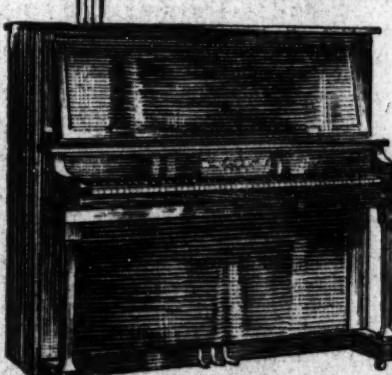
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### Worthiness

A man can bear a world's contempt when he has that within which says he's worthy.—Alexander Smith.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1921

## EDITORIALS

### Coal Leads the Way

TO REPRESENT the close of the coal strike in Great Britain as a great defeat for Labor, is either completely to misunderstand what has taken place, or to be engaged in disguising the actual facts. To force men back to work after a strike lasting for several weeks, is unquestionably to defeat the particular strike, but that is an entirely different thing to defeating Labor. Any person who will examine the returns of the recent by-elections, will not make the mistake of confusing the two issues. To defeat the strike by reason of superior resources is one thing, to represent the defeat of the strike as the defeat of Labor is altogether another thing. It is by such absolutely superficial reasoning that the real facts get distorted, and that the public is led to false conclusions. That the miners have been defeated in their effort to bring about a national pool and a wages board, is true, but they have been defeated at the price of a tremendous loss to the coal owners and to the country. On the other hand, they have succeeded in establishing coal mining on a profit-sharing basis, which can scarcely be regarded as a very heavy defeat, and in doing this they have carried the key to the position of profit-sharing as a general thing, an end which can scarcely be represented as a very crushing defeat.

This is a long way from being the whole of the result of the strike. At the very beginning Mr. Hodges told the owners that the men might be defeated. In bringing on a strike in the summer season, with large stocks of coal already mined, and with an exchequer heavily depleted by a previous strike, the unions took a great risk, and a risk contrary to the advice of their leaders. That, in such circumstances, they have not won all they were out to win, is scarcely surprising. But they have won a most substantial advantage in the issue of profit-sharing, and one which may go a long way toward assuaging the bitterness which Mr. Hodges foresaw would be an inheritance of a defeat. This feeling of bitterness and injustice is the last thing that the sane coal owners or the members of the government wish to see aroused. A too complete victory for the owners would have been perilously near a defeat for them in the eyes of farseeing judges. It would have meant an enhanced determination on the part of Labor to force the position, and an accentuated bitterness in the forcing of it. For this reason the moderate supporters of Capital have hoped from the beginning that neither side would gain too complete a victory, and the description of the result as a great defeat for the unions is the handiwork of those friends from whom the owners have every reason to pray to be delivered.

The battle between Capital and Labor in Great Britain at the present moment is in a peculiarly interesting stage. The collapse of the old Liberal Party, which was received with such delight by the Unionists at the last general election, is having a curious reaction. An enormous number of Labor voters, who had steadily voted for the Liberals in previous elections, have been compelled to regard that party as defunct, and have gone over bodily to the Labor standard. This is also largely true of the radical wing of Liberalism. Thus the wiping out of the party identified with the names of Cobden and Bright, of Gladstone, Lord Morley, and Mr. Asquith, has sent the moderate Liberal wing toward Unionism, as it has driven the radical wing toward Labor, with the result that a member like Mr. Charles Trevelyan, the son of Sir George Trevelyan, and the grandson of Lord Macaulay, openly proclaims his opinion that there is an end to Liberalism, and finding his old Liberal seat, in the Elland division of Yorkshire, overwhelmed by the Unionist tidal wave, becomes the Labor candidate for one of the divisions of Newcastle. Mr. Trevelyan certainly would not regard the end of the coal strike as a defeat of Labor. He would regard it, it is to be suspected, very much as he would regard the Battle of Newbury in the Civil War, that is to say, as a kind of success which is altogether without effect on the ultimate decision.

The wisest thing the supporters of Capital can do today, in England, is to try to make the reopening of the mines the occasion of a new effort of cooperation, and the less credit that is claimed for the Newbury of the present settlement the better for the cause of industrial harmony. As a matter of fact, the necessity of a reduction in wages, if mining in Great Britain is to be continued on its present basis, had passed out of the hands of those concerned. The pits have to be reopened, the foreign trade recaptured, and many other things to happen before the old prosperity can be revived. But the arrangement which, after allowing for standing charges, allots 83 per cent of the balance of the profits of the industry to the men, and seventeen per cent to the owners, is a strange victory for Capital to be elated over. More especially as out of this seventeen per cent other charges have to be met. The truth of the matter is that profit-sharing in British industry on a national basis has been initiated, and it will undoubtedly spread to other industries. Up to the present it has been the rather precarious experiment of a firm here and a firm there. Now it becomes the experiment of one of the principal industries in the country, and only by making it a considerable success can much more Socialistic demands be staved off.

The next election will unquestionably witness a tremendous battle between Capital and Labor for the control of Parliament. If Labor wins, a radical program far beyond anything which has yet been seen constitutionally carried out anywhere in the world will be put forward, and on the ability of the Labor Party, on one side, to secure the success of this program, and the willingness of the bureaucracy, on the other hand, not deliberately to retard it, will depend the future relations of Capital and Labor. Already the two parties are beginning to maneuver for position, and it is probable that, as they draw nearer and nearer to each other, for the final encounter, the smaller parties will be swept into the orbit of one or the other of them, the more radical being drawn toward Labor, and the more conservative attracted to Unionism.

### Specious Pleas in Behalf of Beer

NO ONE imagined, until final sentence had been passed and the last day had almost run in which a reprieve might have been granted, that beer, condemned under the Eighteenth Amendment, had so many friends at court, or that it was, as now claimed, the great panacea, the fabled liquid from the fountain of youth, a solvent of national and domestic financial problems, the emblem of freedom and liberty, the one certain influence in the home which insured contentment, harmony, and morality, and the mental food without which humanity suddenly lapsed into imbecility or insanity. Yet a public which has aided and abetted the outlawing of beer is being told, now that the step has been taken, that it has connived at the downfall of one of its greatest benefactors, if not its only friend. It is the old story over again: eulogies, perhaps suspiciously extravagant and couched in terms smacking of hyperbole, spoken by those who, on an earlier occasion, would probably have been more guarded in their speech. Some persons who, a few months ago, would have shunned the beer saloon, the dive, and the haunts of vice as they would have shunned squalor, uncleanness, and wickedness in any form, now stand like paid mourners in the streets and in public halls, bemoaning the fate of that which they once regarded as society's worst enemy. What has wrought this change? They would not return, many of them, to the days of the open saloon, days when public drinking and public inebriety were the rule, and not the exception, as at present. They would not return to the rule of the saloon, its keeper, its hirelings, and its hangers-on, in city and ward politics. They would not return to those mornings when the police courts were filled with disheveled and besotted men and women dumbly pleading guilty and accepting, as a matter of course, their sentences to "the island," the workhouse, or the rock pile. They would not have reenacted the scenes, once so common, of mothers and fathers being exiled from their homes to pay the penalty of indiscretions committed while under the influence of beer. They would not take the wages of husbands and fathers and spend them in the saloon. What, then, would they do? Why do they indulge in this specious defense of a traffic which any one of them, as individuals, would have stopped voluntarily, two years ago, had it been within his power?

It is interesting, in an effort to find an answer to these questions, to analyze and seek to trace to their sources the different brands of propaganda now being exploited in what their exponents are egotistical enough to claim are attacks upon the prohibition amendment and the laws provided for its enforcement. First of all, of course, the fact should not be overlooked that the remnant of what was once the powerful saloon and brewery influence is still tolerably well organized and sufficiently financed. But this influence has been so completely discredited, publicly, that it is virtually innocuous. Politicians have paid no attention to the saloon and the brewery since the Eighteenth Amendment somewhat painfully removed their teeth and claws. Their power departed with the assurance that they no longer need be feared. But, somewhat surprisingly, the specious defense of beer persists. Deliberative bodies, nationally represented, meet from time to time and "resolve" that the decision of the American people to prohibit the manufacture and sale of beer was either a blundering mistake or a constitutional impossibility. Labor somewhat apologetically offers its protest, possibly in sympathy for those in its ranks who once felt strongly enough about the matter to march under a banner which read, "No Beer, no Work," but which really meant nothing of the kind. Radical gatherings, with diminishing representations, somewhat more vehemently declare their unwillingness to continue a reluctant allegiance to a government which permits so flagrant an interference with individual rights. Some of the doctors, too, and more outspokenly since the fact became apparent that the Palmer beer ruling was to be overridden by congressional enactment, have frequently of late prepared quite entertaining briefs in defense of beer.

But, with the exception of the feeble and almost unassertive pleas made in behalf of the saloons and breweries by their declared champions, the guerrilla warfare now being waged in behalf of beer is that conducted by those who are selfishly seeking, in behalf of themselves or an exclusive and inconsiderable minority, a privilege or license which they are willing to deny to others. As to the economic effects of prohibition, for instance, there can be no two opinions. As to the beneficial results of strict enforcement the convincing proofs are at hand, and these have convinced the dissenters as thoroughly as they have convinced the champions and friends of prohibition. The opposition to the Eighteenth Amendment is not by those who would seriously consider its repeal and legal nullification, but by those who would seek out ways in which it could be evaded by the individual, or by classes of individuals. These opponents of the law, as it is now written, must admit a sympathetic support of one or the other of two factors of society. They must cynicize either a belief in the abhorrent theory of special privilege, or a desire to exploit the weakness of their fellows and their neighbors for profit. Admitting either, the utter weakness of their argument appears.

### Political Outlook in Italy

THE resignation of Mr. Giolitti from the Italian premiership, as the result of his carrying a vote of confidence in the Chamber by only 34 votes, came as no surprise to those in touch with the political situation in Italy. In spite of the fact that the outcome of the recent general election was hailed by the government party as a victory, it was evident that it left the intolerable situation, which had compelled Mr. Giolitti to appeal to the country unchanged. The government was still at the mercy of the Socialists and the Roman Catholic Popular Party whenever they chose to combine against it.

That the result of the election was a tremendous disappointment to Mr. Giolitti and his followers cannot be doubted. Great things were hoped for from the activities of the new patriotic organization known as the Fascisti. Yet, now that full details are available as to the progress of the elections, it is quite evident that the unexpected success of the Socialists and the Roman Catholic Popular

Party was largely due to the excesses of the Fascisti. There is a curious irony in the situation. When the Fascisti was first organized, some months ago, it took its stand as the opponent of Communism in all its forms. It announced itself as a great patriotic institution, to which members of all political parties might belong, and it professed to have no other purpose in view than the maintenance of law and order and the securing of liberty and prosperity for the people of Italy. Its success was remarkable. The Italian, naturally peace-loving and not at all inclined to revolution, was tired of the excesses and dictation of the Socialists, and welcomed anything that promised him relief. Large numbers of university students and returned soldiers enrolled themselves in the ranks of the Fascisti, and the war on Socialism began in grim earnest. It was a warfare based on a dangerous policy, "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth." If the Communists bombed a theater, the Fascisti promptly replied by burning the office of a Socialist newspaper or attacking a Socialist club. At first, however, the Fascisti acted, more or less, on the defensive. Moreover, they were very far from confining their activities to attacking Socialists and Communists, for they drew up a most useful program, and set about assisting ably in the national work of rehabilitation.

The war on Socialism, however, remained their chief objective, and it was, it cannot be doubted, largely because he counted upon the Fascisti to turn the scale against the Socialists that Mr. Giolitti, last May, decided in favor of a general election. How far they might have done as Mr. Giolitti hoped, if they had continued to pursue the same comparatively moderate policy with which they set out, it is difficult to say. But the fact is that, during the election campaign, the Fascisti got entirely out of hand. They attacked Roman Catholic meetings, raided Liberal constituencies, and generally created such a turmoil throughout the country that a strong reaction set in against them. The result was that the Roman Catholics and the Socialists succeeded at the general election, quite beyond their wildest hopes, and Mr. Giolitti was left no better off, but considerably worse off, than he was before.

Neither was this all. Shortly after the general election the Fascisti committed another blunder, through their leader, Mr. Benito Mussolini, by refusing to attend the inaugural meeting of the new Parliament, on the grounds that the Fascisti were republicans, and that they could not, therefore, have any part or lot in any royal ceremonies. Now it is safe to say that this announcement that the Fascisti were republicans was the first the vast majority of Fascisti had ever heard of it. At any rate, Mr. Mussolini's declaration was promptly followed by a large number of resignations from the party and by vigorous dissensions in many quarters. From every point of view the move constituted the gravest possible political blunder. Republicanism is not a vital force in Italian politics. The Socialists are much more interested in domestic reform than in any revolutionary changes in government, and include in their ranks many staunch royalists. The Fascisti organization can never hope to regain its position as a driving force so long as it continues to exact something very like a profession of republicanism from its members.

### A National Conservatory

THE proposal of Philander P. Claxton, who recently retired after nearly ten years service as United States Commissioner of Education, that a National Conservatory of Music be established in Washington, is attracting widespread attention, and doubtless will receive considerable support from those who have observed and deplored the lack of ready assistance for young Americans of exceptional talent who are struggling for a musical education.

At present there are two main sources of aid for such students, individual patrons of the arts and scholarships in the private conservatories and in the colleges.

Neither of these sources is adequate. Of the two, the protégé plan is the more open to criticism. To begin with, it is, of necessity, very limited in its scope. There are few persons who have both the means and the discrimination to permit them wisely to finance the early stages of a musical career. There is a large possibility that the money will not be spent to the best advantage. Then, it is by no means certain that such benefactors will be entirely unmoved by personal considerations in the choice of the beneficiary, or by personal preference in the outline and details of the course of study. Finally, there is grave danger that the artistic result of the venture may be overshadowed, and perhaps impaired, by the conspicuous personality of the benefactor in the background.

The shortcomings of the scholarship method are less numerous and less serious. Perhaps the only fundamental difficulty with it is that the endowment is usually so restricted as to be available to a comparatively few of the many students who may need its benefits. Generally, several special qualifications, apart from musical talent, are required of applicants; the income frequently covers only a small part of the student's expenses, and as a rule no provision is made for the transportation and maintenance of those who might be drawn from remote sections.

As Mr. Claxton points out, present conditions make the attainment of education in music more difficult than in most other branches of study. The student of languages or of the natural sciences may readily receive free instruction, either through scholarships in endowed institutions, or at state universities. But the student of music finds few openings for the development of his gifts, except at the cost of additional fees.

It may be that this apparent neglect of music arises from the fact that it is not considered one of the practical arts. Yet, as Mr. Claxton says, "Like all the great and fundamental arts—literature, painting, and sculpture—music arises out of the hearts and minds of the people, who, if they have not understanding, at least have feeling for that which is best." But while "the masses of the people can learn to appreciate music," there are comparatively few who have special ability as performers or

composers. Hence it seems clear that for the sake, not only of the musical genius, but of the progress of the country and the world in musical art, better provision should be made for the education of promising young musicians.

The question then arises how this can be accomplished. Mr. Claxton's advocacy of a national conservatory in the national capital unquestionably has a strong appeal. As he remarks, it is doubtful if all the states could provide such institutions. In some of them the number of possible students is not large enough to justify the expenditure. In the more populous, it might seem questionable whether wisdom would counsel state competition with private institutions of high standing already long in existence. Hence his proposal that the undertaking be on a national basis, with tuition free and living either free or provided at a minimum cost, appears, on the face of it, to offer the most satisfactory solution of the problem.

The cost of such a conservatory might be defrayed either by the public Treasury or by private gifts, or by both. It would certainly be essential to provide a fund sufficient to insure the best equipment and the highest teaching ability. This probably could be done on a permanent basis only by at least partial governmental aid.

And here, of course, arises the first obstacle. For the present, at least, the watchword in Congress is economy. Every proposal for new expenditure is looked on with disapproval by an Administration which has undertaken to reduce the cost of government. Yet it is certainly arguable that a people, 93 per cent of whose taxes go to pay for wars, has a right to demand, if it desires, that a few millions of dollars be taken from this and devoted to this cultural need.

There is one possible objection to the plan which Mr. Claxton does not mention, but which will inevitably be advanced against any proposal for a governmental institution of any kind, and that is the usual argument against bureaucracy, or political administration. The apprehension of bureaucracy is stronger probably in the United States, where scarcely any public service but the post office is conducted by the government, than in Europe, where, in some countries, the railroads, the telephone system, and other services also are so operated. But after giving this objection its due weight, the fact remains that a national conservatory would probably meet, in some degree at least, a need that is not likely to be met in any other way thus far proposed.

### Editorial Notes

MEMBERS of the graduating classes of the University of Michigan were told by Sir Auckland Geddes, British Ambassador to the United States, that upon them rests the great responsibility of "aiding the less educated to grasp the great conception of peace." It might well be inquired, if the aim of modern education is to instill and inculcate a finer and broader conception of peace, why so much time and effort, to say nothing of money, is expended, in the most highly civilized countries, in educating the young men in the arts of warfare? Education certainly cannot be both true and false. If the British statesman-scholar is right, the curriculums of some of the great colleges will apparently have to be revised.

IT HAS become almost a regular thing for the men of the fire stations in large cities, on sultry summer days, to open the fire hydrants in certain streets of the tenement districts, for the sake of allowing the juvenile populace to enjoy gamboling in the flood. At one of the New York City stations of late, the men have kept the water flowing for this purpose from 9 o'clock in the morning until dusk. Twelve hours of continuous water frolic must go far to keep the children of the neighborhood almost as cool as they could be if bathing at Coney Island. But what a waste of water! There must be enough escaping from that one hydrant to provide good shower baths for two or three times the number of children, if only it were let loose through proper apparatus. Why not provide the firemen with sprinklers, having hydrant attachments?

DISCUSSION is going on relative to the advisability of stricter regulation of the sale of firearms to individuals in the United States. Persons of peaceable dispositions and honest intentions have little desire to carry weapons; they would hesitate to employ them against their fellow-men even in self-defense. There are hundreds of thousands of homes in the United States in which firearms are never kept. It is urged by many that households should contain arms. The proper course to pursue is to prevent evil-disposed persons from having firearms, and it would appear that the surest way would be to call in revolvers and other property of this nature, and to allow none to be sold without the rigid enforcement of laws designed to guard the safety of the public and the security of its possessions.

THE trustees of the city of Roseville, California, have clearly no eye for art. At first, it may seem as if they were justified in refusing permission to a certain advertising firm to erect billboards within the city limits. But then these were no ordinary billboards—at least, so the advertising firm declared. They were, in fact, "beautiful panels, real works of art." Yet the city trustees refused. Worse and worse, the women of Placer County, in which Roseville is situated, have banded themselves together to prevent the erection of any more billboards in Placer County, whether in the form of "beautiful panels" or otherwise. It seems strange, but then some people are notoriously blind to their privileges.

NO DOUBT many people will agree, because of experience, with the recent statement of a textile chemist, that America must soon have "pure cloth laws" on parallel lines with the pure food laws, because the quality of materials used in the weaving of textiles has become so varied and subject to adulteration. Modern machines have made it possible to give to the customer imitation wool which appears well for a few days, till it is subjected to a shower or a little wear. Just as a man wants to know how much, if any, glucose there is in his purchased marmalade, so he wishes and has a right to know how much wood-fiber or cotton there is in his "woolen" suit.